THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 19TH MARCH.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Mr. Biprodas Pal Chowdry now in England:

I read with great satisfaction the article on improved agriculture in our country which appeared in your issue of the 22nd of January last. I agree with you that according to the present state of affairs it is beyond the means of an Indian ryot to adopt improved system of agriculture. Three principal items of success, viz, capital, requisite knowledges and sufficient amount of work for the profitable application of machinery are wanting in him. To remove these difficulties is not an easy task and not the work of a short time. Nevertheless give the Indian ryot the benefit of modern agricultural science we must, it is not for his sake alone but for the sake of the whole nation. Agriculture is our principal source of income, we cannot afford to neglect it now when the demand on our national income has increased so considerably. The question is how to do it? The difficulties I have mentioned above are really great, but the policy of modern science and modern civilization is not always to remove the difficulties which might be in the way to the accomplishment of certain object but very frequently to avoid them. If the difficulties of raising the Indian ryot to the level of English farmers and enabling him to introduce improved system of agriculture himself are considerable, its introduction through another distinct class of people not necessarily agriculturists themselves, is not at all a difficult task and is within practicable limits. It can be accomplished either on a large scale by joint stock companies or on a small scale by private individuals with a capital as small as 20 or 25 thousand rupees. All that you require in the latter case at first is to get some machinery and one or two men experienced in their management, then approach the ryot in the following way. First ask him for instance—how much it costs him to plough up an acre of land, offer yourself to do the work for the same amount or a trifling extra and wait for your payment till he gets his crop. If the ryot finds that the work done by you is far superior to what he can even do with his primitive plough and couple of bullocks, in far less time, and does not cost him much more, nay in many cases when the ryot has to borrow money from the money-lenders at an exorbitant rate of interest, costs him less, there is no reason why he should not accept your offer. In this way all the principal operations, viz., ploughing, irrigating, reaping and threshing can be introduced and carried on in modern improved system without necessitating any change in the present condition of even the poorest ryot. Manure must either be bought by the ryot or supplied to him at a little extra cost by the mahajun who will wait for his payment till the ryot gets his crop. Thus though an acre will cost the ryot more than what it does according to the present system he would not feel it if he has to pay when he gets his crop not only the extra cost but that of almost all the principal items of cultivation. This will not only greatly increase the yield per acre and reduce the chance of bad seasons but also enable him with his present means to bring under cultivation more land than what he is able to do under the present system. All your readers who have come in contact with Indian ryots, know well how greatly does his work vary from time to time; during the seasons of any of those principal agricultural operations mentioned above he is kept extremely busy not only himself but has to procure labour from outside, this limits his operation, other times he is extremely slack. Now, if he is relieved of these heavy times by the introduction of machinery and without involving him in immediate expenses, which he can ill afford, it is clear that his limits of operation will be greatly extended. I must here mention that the difference in the costs of the principal agricultural operations, viz., ploughing, irrigating, reaping and threshing, between the present system as carried on at present by the Indian ryot and the improved system, is such as to leave sufficient profit to the person who invests his money in buying machinery even paying the present high European price for them.

I do not think it would be fair to bring only one side of the question to light. What is the good of doing four days' work in one day by machine when you cannot find work for the rest three days, or what is the good of increasing the holidays four times of one fourth the number of ryots when you cannot find land or any other work for the rest three fourths thus thrown out? Time is money only then when it is fully occupied in some useful work, and not when the amount of your work is limited and would not occupy your whole available time. Even at present there is scarcity of work in our country, and it will be more so by the introduction of machinery in agriculture. As we cannot increase our land work must be sought in other directions. We have our other wants, many of which now supplied by other countries, can profitably be made at home, and thus supply work to the people made thus available by the introduction of machinery in agriculture. But as I have dwelt upon this subject, viz., the establishment of manufacturing industries in my previous letters, I shall not repeat it here but simply mention it to show that to give agriculture the benefit of modern science to the fullest extent we must open out other industries as well.

Yours faithfully.
BIPRO DAS PAL CHOWDHURY.

Orwell Works, Ipswich, 24th Feby., 1883.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE publishes the following spirited lines anent the late Town Hall meeting:

THE MILLER AND HIS MEN.

Of Sheriffs a many and Millers a few
We have heard in the days gone by,
Remarkable men who could dare and do,
Or, if need was dare to die.
But of Millers a few and of Sheriffs a many,
In the whole remarkable batch,
I'll bet a rupee you can't name any
who was even so much as a patch
Upon Sheriff Miller, who called at Calcutta
Together his thousands three,
Patriotic sentiments boldly to utter
With "hip hip" and "three times three!"
We know that Britannia rules the waves
(To be sure she might rule 'em straighter),
And Britons never—
Or hardly ever—
Whatever may be
Their name or degree,
(God save the Queen!)will submit to be slaves
Anywhere from poles to equator.
But never before since'57,
When the *Times* did first Calcutta know,
Has it seen the patriotic leaven
So mightily work the national dough,
As it did when, obeying their Sheriff's call,
There thronging met in the crowded hall
Not quite three thousand men, all told,
Of the two hundred millions the land doth hold,
A nations' *unanimous* protest to raise,
In a string of eloquent hisses and brays,
'Gainst Ilbert's proposal the power to give
To native magistrates four or five
To try the white-skinned loafer Jack
As though he were Rama and his face were black.
But cease this too familiar strain, my muse,
For themes sublime a verse sublimer choose.
When Britains' sons protest against a wrong
Nought but heroic couplets fit the song:
Iambic cadences alone can tell
How loud the voice of Christendom can swell:
And when a revolution shakes the throne
Each stately line ten syllables must own.
Such was the protest, such the voice, and shake,
That made our traitorous rulers start and quake,
What time we swore we never would abide
The base indignity of being tried
By judges trained by us, on charges brought
By base policemen whom ourselves had taught.
There heard we voices eloquent and stern,
To pity moving and to rage in turn.
There saw we many a manly form, and there
Enraptured gazed upon the ladies fair,
Whose charms with reason should our words inspire,
And lend our eloquence a fresher fire,
And the *Times* reporter was standing by,
With a pen in his hand and a tear in his eye,
The protest pathetic and manly to note,
Of which he afterwards feelingly wrote,
That heartfelt protest, that nought could smother,
To mother-land, mother-queen, and—grand-mother!
He wept as he gazed at that motley crew
Of each possible shade, of each possible hue,
White, gray, black, and brown, red, yellow, and blue,
The purea-born Briton, and eighteenna Eu
-rasian and Greek, and Armenian, and Jew,
With Don, and Hidalgo, Signor, and Mossoo,
The Yankee, and German, and Dutchman too,
With Cannibal Islanders doubtless a few,
And perhaps here and there a Parsee, or Hindoo
(Whom we used of old to call a "Gentoo,"
But now a "bloated and greasy Baboo,"
As we wish to say something impressive and new,
Combining the forcible, civil, and true),
The soldier, the sailor,
The tinker, the tailor,
The butcher, the baker,
The candlestick maker,
The parson, the doctor, and (of course) undertaker,
The Methodist, Episcopalian, Quaker,
And Agnostic, and Presbyterian, and Shaker,
All proving, by calling the natives bad names,
How wrong is a law that race-feeling inflames.
Then Miller first rose, to express his regret
At the purpose for which those present were met.
He reminded his hearers the very best way
All antagonism of race to allay
Was for all to resist, at all times, in all places,
A law which ignores the distinction of races.
And then he sat down, having said, like a trump,
"Pray be civil, and '*don't* nail his ear to the pump.'"
Next Keswick, with curious political skill,
Ran over the points against the Bill,
And in so doing prepared the way
For Branson, who made the speech of the day.
(But to run over points is risky, I'm told,
Not only for trains, but for orators bold.)
"The natives so lie throughout the Mofussil
That a native judge they are sure to puzzle:
And as we don't know his wife or daughter
He can't know us as well as he ought ter.
And not knowing us, of course he can't see
What liars the native witnesses be.
His principles too are sure to be shady,
As his mother's not trained, like an English lady,
To play the piano, paint flowers, and dance,
And speak the French tongue as they speak it in France,
So of course it's as clear as mud he's unfitted
To say if it's likely a crime was committed.
Again 'twas by dint of the stronger hand
We took, and intend to keep, the land.
'Tis, therefore absurd for the subject to cry
For power the conquering race to try.
And lastly, so seldom offenders are we,
That to try us no trouble at all can be.
So we clearly must make all possible fuss,
Since the change was not required by us,
Nor did Government our opinion take—
'Tis as bad as though a change they should make
(Such injustice is almost beyond belief)
In the laws against theft without asking the thief."
Then Branson rose in Demosthenic strength,
And, speaking at considerable length,
Showed how, if he should call a naughty name,
Not he but Government must bear the blame.
"We Britons, as you may before have heard,
And for the fact you have this Briton's word,
Have ever noble been, and free, and brave,
But the Hindu's no better than a slave—
We need not now inquire or why or how,
Besides, there are the lingam and the cow!
This follows, therefore, a result most clear,
More than to him, to us good fame is dear.
That being so, of course he cannot claim
A charge to try involving our good fame;
Besides, as I remarked, we're brave and free,
And never will be tried by such as he.
Again, a slave, who good fame values not,
With all a patriot's fire, of course, is hot.
This being so, he needs would have our blood
Who labour ever for his country's good.
So we, who, as I said before, are brave,
Must fear the machinations of a slave!
It is our right, I say not how or why,
That Britons only shall a Briton try.
And further, 'tis a fact that all have noted,
The blatant Babu greasy is, and bloated.
But the fair English girl's a sacred trust
That we have promised to defend, and must."
He sobbed, and there followed a fearful pause
As his audience thought of their mother-in-laws.
But he roused himself with a couple of sniffs,
And was it again in a brace of jiffs.
He spoke of their wants, and their wrongs, and their rights,
He darkly hinted at faction fights,
Political jars,
And civil wars,
And the sons of assassins and murdered knights,
And suggested the Government surely would funk 'em
If only addressed with sufficient bunkum.
Next Mr. Bleeck.
Did shortly speak.
Pitt-Kennedy then arose to show
What lengths our rulers are willing to go
In excluding the Briton, stubborn and free,
From appointments in the P. W. D.
Then, obeying a Secretary's will,
They tampered with the Petroleum Bill.
The Secretary, no doubt, said "No,"
But such a denial for nought must go.
Grand Jury and *Habeas Corpus* gone,
E'en the Judges' pay they could not let alone.
And now a Briton to rob they seek
Of his right to be tried by a British beak.
The speaker himself had once and again,
On charges whose falsehood to all was plain,
As counsel against a briton appeared,
And what had been would be, he feared.
As in cities such charges did not succeed,
That they would in the country was plain indeed.
Pratt, Apear, Murdoch and Cruickshank spoke,
And then Mr. Finter made a joke.
Then our Sheriff we cheered, and "God save the Queen"
Was sung by Branson, which closed the scene.

We have not space for the foot-notes, which consist mainly of extracts from some of the speeches lately delivered at the Town Hall meeting.

TUESDAY, 20TH MARCH.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS publishes the following telegram from Bombay:

Bombay March 19th, 9h. 45m.

In consequence of the ordinary fortnightly dance of the Bombay Yacht Club taking place this evening, Sir James Fergusson has resigned his position as Patron of the Club, on the ground that a dance in Holy Week would be so grave a scandal that nobody of respectable position could possibly continue to belong to the Club which gave it.

The Committee have declined to postpone the dance.

A LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the above paper writes: Mr. Fawcett, although much of his time has been given to postal reform, has not forgotten India, and when his strength is fairly recruited, he hopes to be able to prosecute a literary work on India which he has long had in contemplation. Mr. Fawcett is blessed with a remarkably clever wife. He dictates to her, and she writes out with the facility and accuracy of the first-class journalist.

A TRANSLATION of "God save the Queen" into Punjabi, by Ram Das Chhibbar, of Bhera, has been issued from the Arya Press, Lahore. It is published in Roman, Gurmukhi, Persian, and Devanagari characters, and is meant to be sung to the tune of the

well-known Punjabi song *Har Phulan di*—"Garland of Flowers."

THE WEEKLY REGISTER says:—"We understand that the Marquis of Ripon will be offered a dukedom at the expiration of his term of office in India. This step in the peerage will mark the Government's high appreciation of the Viceroy's administration; and it will also be supposed to soothe the feelings of those Catholic supporters of the Ministry who are sensitive about the drifting away of the Duke of Norfolk from the Liberal ranks."

MR. CHILDERS, M. P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, received a deputation from the Financial Reform Association of Liverpool, which urged the abolition of numerous small duties on various articles and also those upon tea and coffee. Mr. Childers, while declaring his complete adherence to Free Trade principles, remarked that the present condition of the national finances was not so favourable to such changes as he could desire. So the duty on Indian tea and coffee is to be retained while the Indian duty on English cotton goods is remitted. This is even-handed justice!

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE has the following:

We think a word of thanks is due to the operators of the Government Telegraph Department, to whose skill and care was due the transmission of the full report of the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council which appears in our columns to-day. The transmitted words of this "message" numbered 13,829, which, with some 500 words of other telegrams sent us at the same time, must have involved severe and continuous labour at both ends of the wire. The task was performed with an absence of confusion or material error reflecting great credit on the operators. The telegraphic report, covering eight columns, is by far the most considerable achievement in the way of journalistic "wiring" ever accomplished in India.

We admire the enterprize of our contemporary.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST MARCH.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS states that Babu Biprodas Banerjee, Government Pleader, Alipore, has placed a Government Security for the sum of Rs. 600 bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction, for the purpose of awarding two scholarships to the best students of the first and second classes of the Baraset School in the 24-Pergunnahs.

THE MAHARAJA of Durbungah's shikar party have been exceedingly successful. Up to the 10th instant the game killed consisted of two tigers, forty-seven buffaloes, 357 deer, 213 pigs, twenty-six hares, 516 partridges, 156 ducks, besides quail-snipe, &c. The result of the bag on the 8th instant was:—One tiger, eleven buffaloes, twenty-eight deer, and eleven pigs, besides feathered game.

PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA has taken his B. A. degree at the University of Oxford. Referring to this fact Professor Monier Williams writes:

It is greatly to the credit of Pundit Shyamaji that, without giving up one iota of his Sanskrit learning, he has opened his mind freely to the reception of European ideas on all subjects. What the Pundit has gained in the way of collateral culture at Oxford may be gathered from the fact of his having passed highly satisfactory examination in four Subjects—Law, Political Economy, Bacon's Works, and Sanskrit (the latter especially in its connection with Philology—proficiency in all four of which was necessary to enable him to take his degree this term, and all this he has accomplished by dint of hard and persistent study, only five months after attaining the requisite standard in Greek, Latin, and Logic at Moderations.

All honor to the Pandit.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN has been granted one year's furlough with effect from the 30th instant. Colonel Bannerman, will officiate as Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, Colonel J. C. Berkeley taking up the duties of Resident at Gwalior.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR will proceed to Moorshedabad to invest the first son of the Newab Nazim of Murshedabad with the title of Newab Bahadur. Referring to this change the *Pioneer* remarks:

"As our readers are aware, the time-honoured name of Nawab Nazim of Bengal is to be changed for that of simple Nawab Bahadur, and the knowledge of this will perhaps rob the ceremony of some of its spirit in the eyes of the people, though outwardly it may be celebrated with all the customary rejoicings. The change is no doubt what some people would call a logical outcome of the British policy. The Nawab is no more the first Viceroy of a great sovereign; he is no longer the protector of any one but his own tenants (if he protects them): and it is doubtless an "anomaly" that he should rank as anything but a great zemindar. But for all that many will think that we might well have spared a title which has some hold on the memories of the people, and belongs to a house one of whose chiefs, next to Clive, did as much as any one to lay the foundations of the British power in India.

The want of imagination, as Sir William Kaye says, is a serious defect in the character of British rule in this country.

THE ATHENÆUM states that the Council of the University College, London, has resolved to make further provision for the requirements of selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service by appointing lecturers on the vernacular languages. It has also resolved to make provision for the teaching of Indian law.

THURSDAY, 22ND MARCH.

REFERRING to the Hon'ble Mr. Miller's speech in the Legislative Council on the Jurisdiction Bill a Bombay correspondent writes to us as follows,

"A trifle is not a trifle when it involves a principle. The Bill may in itself be a trifling one from the fact of a very small number of Magistrates that would be vested with new powers and from the fact of the powers themselves being very insignificant, but it involves a principle, which is whether the native officers of Government exercising full powers over all other classes of Her Majesty's Indian subjects are not equally competent to exercise the same power over Her European British-born subjects. It is, besides, not correct to say that this extension of jurisdiction is for the good of the Magistrates themselves. As for those who advise the Government not to legislate in haste they may be reminded of what Lord Macaulay said to the opponents of the Reform Bill in the Commons. To the question would you legislate in haste, be answered, yes and let those be answerable for the consequences which would follow from the haste and excitement who refused to listen to any project of reform when there was no haste nor excitement. Hasty legislation is an evil, but reformers are compelled to legislate in haste because bigots will not legislate early. Reformers are compelled to legislate in times of excitement because bigots will not legislate in times of tranquility."

WE ARE GLAD to learn that through the honest and intelligent exertions of Inspector Jamin Ali, Hooghly, the perpetrators of the Dacoity at Narainpore in Thanna Nyhatti have been arrested with the booty in their possession. The Inspector deserves a special reward for this service.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:

We excuse the diatribes of the speakers at the Town Hall meeting for having been led away by excitement, but what shall we say of a lady coming forward from her seclusion to hit darts upon the poor natives, who forgetting her past life and the services she owed to many of these natives has chosen to give them the most unkind cut of all. Did not this benevolent lady come out in the garb of a philanthrophist amongst these natives? Did not she under the hospitable roof of a native gentleman come to be known to the Indian world and was it not through the instrumentality of one of her native friends she drew around her sympathising friends for her expressed love of the nation? If six and twenty years could not make any impression on "savages," how could a short period of ten years convert an amiable philanthrophist into a confirmed hater of the people?

WE HAVE RECEIVED for publication a printed copy of a letter which Mr. Allan Hume has addressed Rai Bishen Lal M. A. Honorary Secretary, Rohilkund Institute, Bareilly, on the subject of establishing a college at Bareilly or reviving the Bareilly college and calling it by the name of Ripon College. We are sorry we cannot make room for the whole letter, but its contents deserve a wide publicity. Mr. Hume says that he "a comparatively poor man is willing to give Rs. 5,000 to stimulate the hundreds of rich men in Rohilcund titled and untitled to do their simple duty to their country." "I promise," he writes, "on the understanding that it shall be a national and not a State College managed by a mixed board of Hindus and Mahomedans with or without one or more European coadjutors as may from time to time seem best." Mr. Hume mentions another condition which is that for pupils of all creeds freely admitted arrangements should be made to give as far as possible to the youth of each great religious persuasion, at least one hour's tuition daily in the moral and religious codes of the faith to which they belong. He says further that they will require at least ten lakhs of rupees to place the college on a proper foundation and having done this they might with every prospect of success solicit permission to designate it the *Ripon College*. We hope Mr. Hume's exhortation to the good people of Rohilcund will have the desired effect.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that Mr. Taylor, the Magistrate of Nuddea, presided at a public meeting held at Navadip for the purpose of concerting measures to establish a charitable dispensary at that place. The dispensary is estimated to cost Rs. 150 a month and he asks the aid and co-operation of the benevolent public to contribute such an amount of subscription as will make up the necessary sum from which the estimated cost might be met. We hope the appeal will meet with a suitable response.

FRIDAY, 23RD MARCH.

ACCORDING to the papers brought in by the last Mail an unusual throng of members and distinguished visitors, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, was present in the House of Commons to hear Mr. Parnell's defence against Mr. Foster's attack of the previous night. His failure on that occasion to vindicate himself from the imputed responsibility in connexion with the land league, and also his failure on Monday when he impugned the conduct of the Irish Executive, has resulted in seriously diminishing his authority and prestige in Ireland. It is suggested that he meditates an early retirement from political life, and the announcement that he proposes to visit America at Easter is regarded as giving colour to the idea.

THE SILVER wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany was lately celebrated at Berlin upon a very brilliant scale. There was not a single European government which failed to send a special representative. The rejoicings opened with a general reception, and a State banquet in the evening was followed by a procession of all the royal and illustrious personages present, wearing most magnificent costumes of the court of Frederick the Third. The whole scene was regarded as the most superb spectacle of the century.

WE ARE GLAD to see it stated that the decision that £642,000 shall be paid by India as her share of the Egyptian expedition is not generally approved in England. It is argued that the war was undertaken for Imperial purposes and should be paid for by the Imperial exchequer. True, but H. M's. Government is all-powerful. What does Mr. Fawcett say?

MR. J. BEAMES, Commissioner of Burdwan, has gone on short leave, and Mr F. Wyer, Magistrate of Hughli, acts for him, Mr. B. De, Joint-Magistrate, acting for Mr. Wyer. Mr. De we need hardly point out is a Native Civilian. This arrangement is to last only for ten days

WE OBSERVE that the Madras Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to Government against the duties charged in England on silver goods manufactured in India, the practical effect of which is, they say, to check the development of an important Indian industry which not only deserves encouragement on its own account, but is deserving of consideration in connexion with the larger question of Indian exchange. But Mr. Childers has already declared that no action will be taken on the subject at present. Who cares for poor India?

SATURDAY, 24TH MARCH.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* we are glad to learn that Babu Mohini Mohun Roy has raised the amount of the prize, which he instituted in 1881, of Rs 40 to be annually awarded to the *Adhyapaka* or teacher of *Smriti* or *Hindu* Law, whose pupil should stand first on that subject at the Sanskrit Title Examination. The value of this prize has been increased to Rs. 60 and to be designated the "Khetramani Debya Stipend." The Babu has further offered a donation of Rs. 3000 in Government Promissory notes at 4 per cent., for award from the proceeds of annual stipends of Rs. 60 each to Adhyapakas of *Darshana* and *Sahitya*, whose pupils would be most successful in passing the Sanskrit Title Examination in those subjects. The stipends will be designated the "Rajkrishna Roy Stipends" in memory of the donor's late father.

BABU MOHINI MOHUN ROY has made a third offer of Rs. 4000, the interest of which is to be appropriated towards the payment of annual prizes of Rs. 80 each, one for the Krishnagur College and the other for the Rajshahye College. The prize to be awarded to the student in each college, who will most successfully pass the B. A. Examination in the first division. If no student passes in the first division the prize to be awarded at the discretion of the Director of Public Instruction to a graduate, who will pass the M.A. Examination with honors in any subject, or the value to be capitalized and added to the fund of the endowment. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor have been conveyed to the liberal donor.

IT APPEARS from the letter of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, in the same department, that the question of constructing docks at Diamond Harbour is for the present held in abeyance pending the result of further enquiry by the Port Commissioners as to the feasibility of enlarged dock accommodation in the vicinity of Calcutta. Instructions to that effect have been issued to the Port Commissioners.

WE HAVE received a poem in English from an anonymous writer in the Punjab in praise of Sir Charles Aitchison and his recent measure appointment to clerkships in Government offices in that province. The writer is more ingenious than poetical

IN OUR issue of the 19th instant we noticed the occurrence of a dacoity at Narainpore under Thanna Nyhati in the 24-Pergunnahs on the 8th instant, and in that connection we mentioned on the authority of a correspondent the case of another dacoity having been committed not long before, at another place within the same police jurisdiction, which remains untraced. We also wrote that on the occasion of the second dacoity the Police came to enquire a day after receipt of notice. A

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correspondent now corrects us saying that the first dacoity referred to above was committed not at Nudia but at Sultea and that the culprits have been apprehended through the exertions of Inspector Radhica Prosad Singha, who has succeeded in getting them convicted and sentenced some to three and some to five years' rigorous imprisonment. As regards the last mentioned dacoity it is not true that the Police did not come in time to hold the enquiry.

THERE WERE 232 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 17th March, of which 55 were from cholera, 8 from small-pox, 61 from fevers, 31 from bowel-complaints, 4 from accidents and suicide, 17 from pthsis and asthma, 16 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 9. The average of daily mortality was 33·1.

THE INDIA CLUB gave an Evening Party on Wednesday last. It was a success.

WE TAKE from the last number of the *Journal of the National Indian Association* the following items of personal intelligence :

Mr. M. D. Dadysett (Middle Temple) has been called to the Bar in the present (Hilary) term.

As the result of the late Examination in Roman Law, Jurisprudence and Private International Law, held at Lincoln's Inn Hall on December 19 h and 20th last, the Council of Legal Education awarded to Mr. Satyendra Prasana Sinha (Lincoln' Inn) a prize of £ 25, and to Mr. Shapurji Kavasji Sanjana (Inner Temple) a prize of £ 10.

Mr. Nisi Kanta Chattopadhaya has taken the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D) in the University at Zurich. The Dean of the Faculty and his colleagues, in conferring on him *summa cum lande*, the highest distinction of the University, expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the way in which he had passed the Examination.

Mr. H. Sorabji Daruwala, of the Bombay School of Medicine, has passed the Primary Examination in Anatomy and Physiology of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Mr. Dwarka Nath Roy has passed the First Professional Examination of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow and of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

Mr. A. L. Sandel, M. B. C. M. has joined the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin.

Mr. S. Sakhawat Hossein, Bengal Government Scholar for 1880 at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, obtained nine certificates at the close of the late session, having taken the first place in his class in Agriculture, Chemistry, Agricultural Law, Book-keeping. Obstetrics. Levelling, and Engineering, Physics, Mechanics, and Botany, also a prize from the Principal for "general excellence throughout his College career.'

Mr. S. Mahomed Hossein has passed the Preliminary Examination for the diploma of Membership at the same College in C ass I.

Mr. Jogodish Chunder Bose (Christ's College, Cambridge) has been elected a Science Scholar.

Arrival.—Mr. B. C. Bose, one of the Bengal Government Agricultural Scholars for 1883.

Departures.—Mr. Ardeshir Burjorji Master, for Bombay ; Mr. B. R. Khambatta, for Cambay, Mr. S. C, Mukerji, Mr. M. B. Sandal, M. A. B. L. and Mr. J. N. Mitra, M. R. C. P. for Calcutta.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals.—1. Bijyan Kulpalatika or a treatise on Mental Science in Bengali, two volumes. By Radha Prosad Roy. 2. Sakuntola Tatwa or a critical enquiry into the merits of the Drama of Sakuntola in Bengali. By Chunder Nath Bose, M.A. 3. Articles on Indian Finance (*Times of India* Press, Bombay). 4. Journal of the National Indian Association, March, 1883. 5. The Stationery Trades Journal, vol. IV., No. 36, February 1883. 6. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No X. December 1882. 7. Babu Hurish Chundra's Evidence before the Education Commission. 8. Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s (Ld.) Catalogue of medicines and general goods, for 1883. 9. Rules of the India Club. 10. First Report of the India Club. 11. Memorandum of Association of the Chembaly Cinchona Co., Ld. 12. New views in Philosophy, three Lectures on Physical Science—delivered by Mr. G. A. Depenning at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta on the 8th January and 7th October 1882 and on the 9th March 1883. 13. Bombay Nagri Almanac for Sakabda 1805. 14. Yotisprakas Part I.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London. March 17.—The *Times* considers the Indian Budget on the whole satisfactory. The *Daily News* also approves, but suggests that Government should withhold payment of the sterling loan and reduce its borrowing for Public Works.

19.—Lady Florence Dixie. whilst walking in her own grounds, near Windsor, yesterday, was attacked by two men, disguised as women. Her ladyship was stabbed twice, but her corset prevented her being wounded, with the exception of her hands being cut whilst defending herself. A dog which accompanied her, protected his fainting mistress. The assassins escaped. Lady Dixie had lately written articles denouncing the Land League.

21.—Mr. Mayne, the Home Rule candidate, has been elected unopposed member for Tipperary, replacing Mr. Dillon. Mr. C. P. Butt, Q. C., member for Southampton, has been appointed a Judge, in place of Sir Robert Phillimore resigned. Lord Dufferin returns to England early in May, calling on his way at Constantinople.

Paris, March 16.—Numerous arrests of anarchist leaders have been made here and in the Provinces.

17.—Anxiety prevails here that a renewal of the disturbances will take place to-morrow.

18.—The projected demonstration which were to have taken place here to-day to commemorate the anniversary of the Communs have collapsed, and the tranquility of the city has not been disturbed.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1883.

THE RENT BILL DEBATE.

II.

THE MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA'S SPEECH.

WE propose to review *seriatim* the speeches on the Rent Bill delivered in the Vice-Regal Council. Sir Steuart Bayley in moving that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for report stated that it was the intention of His Excellency the Viceroy to appoint to the Council Mr. Gibbon as a representative of the planting interest in Behar and on his appointment he would be nominated to the Select Committee. We believe Mr. Gibbon will be an excellent representative of the Behar planters But if it is deemed desirable to secure the services of a representative of the Behar Planters, why are the interests of the Bengal Planters overlooked ? They are more interested in the Rent Bill than their brethren of Behar, because most of them are zemindars. But let that pass. It is for the Viceroy to consider whether one province should be represented and not the other.

The Maharaja of Durbhanga began by denying the necessity of legislation. He said that, "as far as Behar is concerned, no change in the present law is needed, neither the ryots nor the zemindars have asked for a change, and that in itself is sufficient proof that no change is needed. The zemindars certainly do not wish to get any further facilities for the collection of their rents, and the tenants also do not complain of any oppression by the zemindars." It is for the zemindars of Behar to say whether or no they want facilities for the recovery of rent. In Bengal, we confess the situation is quite different. Here the zemindars have complained of difficulties in the settlement and recovery of rent, and cried for legislative interference. Speaking of Behar the Maharaja said: "A great deal has been said about the oppression of zemindars in Behar, and I doubt not that in Behar there are a few bad zemindars as well as a few bad ryots. But it is most unjust to think that all the Behar zemindars, as a class, are oppressive. That there was a great deal of oppression in former days I do not deny, but Mr. Reynolds, after his last tour, was able to say that things have quite changed of late." The Maharaja next turned to distraint. It was notorious that the power of distraint was abused in Behar—it was not so in Bengal Proper—but the Maharaja turned the table against the Court of Wards. He said :

The Government itself, as the gurdian of two of the largest porprietors in Behar, was obliged to have recourse to this illegal system of distraint up to 1876. In the Durbhanga Raj, when under Court of Wards, it used to be considered the proper thing to distrain the ryots' crops without serving them with formal notices. It was in 1876, however, that steps were taken to introduce a system of illegal distraint, and I am happy to say that the system of illegal distraint has now entirely disappeared throughout Behar, and this is simply owing to the good example set by Sir Richard Temple and my hon'ble friend Sir Stuart Bayley. It would therefore be unjust now to call the zemindars of Behar oppressive, and I hope I may be excused for having gone out of the way to say a few words in justification of the zemindars of Behar, who have already been more than sufficiently abused in the report of the Rent Commission, for carrying on a system of distraint which though illegal was not oppressive and which the Government itself was carrying out until lately.

Example teaches better than precept. If the Court of Wards thus abused the power, no wonder that the zemindars followed its exemple.

In Behar it is said the zemindars defeat the growth of occupancy right by shifting the ryot from one plot of land to another, and so on. The Maharaja did not object to the recognition of the occupancy right of such a tenant, but he took a serious objection to the form in which it was sought to be done in the Bill. He said :

I am glad to see that the Bill proposes to do away with the law which entitled the tenants to acquire rights of occupancy only when they could prove that they were in the possession of an identical piece of land. There would be little harm done to the zemindars if, where ryots occupy different lands in different years, the right of occupancy is allowed to spring up in respect of a particular quantity of land, held for a certain number of years. But the Bill goes on further and provides that if a ryot occupies a very small quantity of land and in respect of that quantity acquires a right of occupancy, such right would attach to all land which he may hold within the estate for however short a period. This is certainly unfair.

The Maharaja then pointed out that the Bill would offer no facility for the recovery of rent—on the contrary it would make matters worse. With regard to distraint he remarked : "It has been said that the law of distraint is an offshoot of the English law. It may be so. But then how is it that you find in Nepal, which has had less to do with foreigners than any other State in India; we find that distraint has been carried on for certainly more than a hundred years ?" The Maharaja was of opinion that the clauses for the enhancement of rent will not answer practically—that the tables of rates will not be a safe guide, for "it is hardly possible to find two fields in the same village of exactly the same quality of lands, and parties will never cease to question the correctness of classification of lands." The Maharaja added, "I know of a pergunnah where the rate for some of the villages is two rupees, whereas the rate for similar lands in another village is only two annas." As regards the transfer of occupancy holdings the Maharaja said :

The zemindars ought to be thankful for getting the right of pre-emption. But it is not always that the zemindar is in a position to buy occupancy holdings, and in such cases would it not be advisable to give a *khudkast* ryot the right of pre-emption in preference to an out-sider and immediately after the zemindar ? This might in some cases prevent an out-sider coming in who has got no common interest with the villagers, and who does not necessarily care for the good-will of the village community.

Here I must also mention the fact that though the zemindars have been allowed the right of pre-emption, still they are not allowed to buy on the same conditions as ryots. A ryot who buy an occupancy holding, and who does not wish to cultivate it himself, can lease it to one who cannot acquire rights of occupancy ; but if the zemindar leases out any such holding, the cultivator at once acquires rights of occupancy.

The Maharaja protested against the proposed interference with the freedom of contract. He said :

A zemindar might especially wish to have a piece of land all to himself though it might not necessarily be his *zerait* or *khamar* land. It might be a jungle or a preserve, and supposing he was to lease out a part of the whole of this plot on condition that at some future time it is to be given back to him, is he to be prevented from the use of his land for ever ? Then again, zemindars very often plant trees on their lands, and lease out the ground to ryots to grow crops for a certain number of years, and in most cases at very low rates, on the condition of regaining possession of the lands when the trees grow up, and the ryots gladly take such lands on short leases. Are these ryots supposed to acquire rights of occupancy ? Then again why provide for a right of occupancy against any contract to the contrary ? Such a provision does away with the freedom of parties to contract. Parties understand their own interest better, and it is idle for the legislature to affect to protect their interests To secure some personal benefit a ryot may very well give up his rights under the law, but if the provisions of the Bill are passed into law, they would not be able to secure such advantages for themselves.

And lastly the Maharaja shewed that the Bill will not benefit the actual cultivators of the soil. He said :

I will now say a few words on the subject of occupancy tenures in Behar. The zemindars as a body are not averse to the cultivators acquiring this right. It gives the ryots a permanent interest in their lands, and they are therefore more likely to increase the value of their lands. But the Bill does not create this right in favour of the actual cultivators. On the other hand, it distinctly says that the sub-lessees who after all are the actual cultivators of the soil, are not to acquire rights of occupancy. The actual cultivator is not to acquire the right unless he happens to pay in his rent direct to the zemindar, and he is to be perfectly at the mercy of his middleman. This seems

to me to be perfectly anomalous, and it would be a better proposal that a ryot who is not an actual cultivator should not be allowed to acquire right of occupancy. Unless some such provision is made, we are bound to create a set of occupancy tenants who are not the actual cultivators but middlemen, and these middlemen would be in a far better position to oppress the cultivator than the much abused zemindars.

This is the opinion of the premier zemindar of Bengal on the new Rent Bill. He spoke intelligently and moderately. He did not make too much of zemindari rights. He put the case fairly enough, and we hope his opinion will carry due weight.

THE LOCAL BOARDS BILL.

WE have not yet had time to read carefully the Local Boards Bill, and must therefore reserve comments for a future issue. In the meantime we have perused the official report of the Lieutenant-Governor's speech on the Bill at a recent sitting, and we must confess that the spirit in which His Honor spoke is disappointing. His Honor's first Resolution on the subject raised high hopes, but as the measure is approaching practical solution it seems that he is losing heart or faith in the great work before him. His Honor says: "Now, regarding the delay which has taken place, it is to my mind one of its great advantages that I think we come to the consideration of the question in a much more sober and a more rational spirit as to the requirements of the case than we had when the measure was first brought to our notice. The time which has elapsed has destroyed a great many illusions and has led to the abandonment of a great many political aspirations. There used to be some talk in the first enthusiasm that there was going to be a general kind of district management made over to local bodies, and I have heard it said that the magistrates were to be excluded entirely from any connexion with district affairs; and even some aspiring souls anticipated that provincial independence in local administration would be conceded shortly. I think all these far-reaching ideas have now subsided into very much more moderate dimensions." Nor, we do not know who had thought for a moment that the new scheme would revolutionize the present system of district administration. Any person, who had a head on his shoulder, could and did see that the reform contemplated was very—very small—that it was intended to confer on the people certain limited powers to look after village roads, drains, schools and dispensaries and nothing more. The only feature of the scheme which called forth the enthusiastic greetings of the people was the recognition of the elective principle in the constitution of the Local Board and the appointment of the Chairman of the Board. Beyond that the public had seen clearly enough that nothing more was intended. So we do not see any reason to suppose that time has sobered them down. The primary object of the Viceroy in enunciating the scheme was to give political education to the people, and to enlist the sympathies of educated natives, but the spirit of the Lieutenant-Governor's speech we are sorry to observe was not quite in consonance with that object. Although we are at one with him as to the undesirableness of establishing the District Board, still we cannot accept his main reason for not introducing it. His Honor said:

> Then if you look at the general run of our sudder stations, who are the men you call the educated men? They are composed of members of the Bar and gentlemen who are connected with the educational work of the station; in some of your large cities there are local merchants, and in other cases there are some leading tradesmen who take an interest in the town and in its surroundings. But the pleaders, to take them first, are not always men of the district. They are gentlemen who come from Calcutta and other places to earn a living by their profession; they have no family or other connections with the district, and they have no more personal interest in the place than they would have any other in which they were only temporarily resident. Similarly, gentlemen who are in the Education Department. They are for the most part sent there by the Government. They have no personal concerns in the district, and they may be in one district to-day and in another to-morrow. For local interests beyond those which come under their immediate notice, or any wide knowledge of local wants, I believe they have little or none. Merchants in the town or tradesmen have no experience or acquaintance with anything beyond their place of business, and certainly not with the conduct of such affairs as our local boards will have to deal with. Now to compose district committees of such materials would be to court failure. On account of the difficulties of communication, those who are really concerned and have a real interest in the district would very rarely be able to attend and give expression to their views in district committees, and a committee composed of such elements would neither be a help to the Magistrate, nor of any advantage to the people. I am afraid they would be a talking and a talkative body, and would not do any good work, and that matters would lapse very much into that kind of confusion which comes from entrusting powers to persons who, even if educated, have no interest in the duties which they have to carry out, and no means of carrying them out; and I think that all the objections which the Hon. the Advocate-General has taken to the general scheme would have strong force if we contemplated anything in the direction of the management of district affairs by district committees merely constituted at headquarters.

We submit this is not our reason. If the Lieutenant-Governor has such a poor notion of the lawyers, who are the leaders of the community everywhere, then we are afraid His Honor cannot heartily sympathize with the political aspirations of the people. We entirely agree with him when he says that there will not be a sufficient number of good men for the three Committees at the Sudder Stations, viz., the Municipal Committee, the Sudder Sub-Division Board, and the District Board. The result will be the election of the same men for the three boards, which cannot be conducive to be a healthy working of the system. His Honor remarked:

> We have, under our present plan, divided the district into union committees and local boards, and at the sudder stations we should have to find first a municipal committee to administer the affairs of the town; and a great many of those educated gentlemen who had been referred to would clearly be the best men to undertake the work within municipal limits. But, then, you would require at the same place a committee to manage the business of the local board at the sudder sub-division, and this second committee at headquarters would necessarily be composed of many of the same gentlemen who are connected with the municipal committee. Now you wish to have the district committee in the same place. I don't know who you are to get to form a third committee, because I give up the idea of distant zemindars coming into the sudder station to take part in work which would require continuous attention. Take for instance, the Nuddea district, and see how it would be possible for district affairs to be managed from Kishnaghur by committees comprising residents in Kustea, Santipore or Bongong.

As we have said above, we subscribe to this reason, but we lay the greatest stress upon this that whereas the object of local self-government is localization, the establishment of the District Board would lead to centralization. But to oppose the District Board on the ground that it would throw power into the hands of "a talking and talkative body" is not statesman-like. The very assumption of such a position would seem to imply as if Mr. Thompson is losing faith in the noble policy he is carrying out as the time for action is drawing nigh.

The Lieutenant-Governor quoted his own letter to the Government of India in support of his views. In July last His Honor had thus written to the Viceroy:

> "When we approach the discussion of the constitution of local boards, the difficulties of the problem are manifestly greater; and these difficulties arise primarily from the fact that, in this direction at least, the experiment of Local Self-Government, based upon election, is entirely an innovation, foreign alike to the genius and instincts of the people and to the system of rule which has obtained since the British power was established in India. The Government on this side of India has no past experience to fall back upon for its guidance, nor probably could it find in any of the independent Native States in the country precedents of a kind to help it in such a novel undertaking. The Lieutenant-Governor is anxious, nevertheless, to give to the views expressed by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council the fullest and the fairest trial; and, though he has no fears as to the results of the measure, and no doubts as to its ultimate success, he is bound from his position to give the warning that, if any solid and permanent results are to be achieved, it can only be by a tentative and patient procedure in the introduction of the new policy. We are dealing with untried men in an untried system."

His Honor added:

> Well, I may be wrong; but I do not think any one who knows the country can suppose that the time I have mentioned is too short for the establishment of Self-Government, on a basis such as that which is contemplated, throughout the country. But with these safeguards, I have no hesitation in trying to give practical effect to a scheme which is intended for the good of the people, and in the knowledge which we possess from our intercourse with them of their capabilities and fitness for the work. I certainly deprecate the political timidity which the learned Advocate-General's speech expresses. I believe that there are in many places a class of people who are really and earnestly interested in the promotion of the welfare of their own villages and their own affairs, and if they managed their own small affairs well, larger powers may gradually be given to them. On these outlines I have no apprehension of the results of the legislation now under discussion.

We concur. But if the experiment of teaching the people to walk be made by keeping them perpetually in leading strings, then they will never learn to walk. We would therefore give the Local Board, wherever the district might be sufficiently advanced, to elect their Chairman. The Lieutenant-Governor says, "I think it wisest to leave it free, subject to the confirmation of the Government, except in such places where it is clearly shown that there are no persons fit to be placed at the head of local affairs. My belief is that generally they will elect a Government official to be the chairman, by reason of the distrust of their own powers to deal with a system of Local Self-Government, and in that view I have left the Bill in the terms in which it stands." Here too we differ. We say—do not give the power to those districts, which are not ripe for it, let these districts be scheduled in the Bill, but do not distrust or handicap those which are sufficiently advanced and fit to be trusted.

THE HILL COOLIE BILL.

THERE are numerous Hill sanataria in India, to wit, Simla, Dalhousie, Nyne Tal, Mussuri, Aboo, Dehra Doon, Mahabaleshur, Ootacamand, Darjeeling, and others. These stations are visited by large floating European populations during the hot season, and the people there depend upon Hill coolies for conveyance and for the transport of their goods. No complaint has come from any of these Hill stations on the score of the dishonesty or extortionate demands of the Hill Coolies, who supply the labour, and no exceptional legislation has been deemed necessary for them. But Bengal, which glories in the Assam Coolie Bill, is going to add a fitting adjunct to it. It has just passed a Bill to regulate the labour of Hill Coolies at Darjeeling and Kurseong, the object of which is to impress them into service at rates which will be practically fixed by the employers themselves represented in the local municipalities. Against this Bill the British Indian Association protested in strong terms. No attempt has been made to answer the objections taken by the Association except on one or two points. Mr. Macaulay, the mover of the Bill, said "that most of the objections had been provided for." He added, so we read in the report of the *Indian Daily News*,

> There were several objections in that memorial which did not seem to require serious consideration, nor, indeed, was it intended by the memorialists that they should be so considered. One of the objections put forward was that the Bill would affect coolies working in coffee plantations; while objection was also taken to the power given to the Chairman of the Municipality to withdraw licenses. The hon'ble member said that the penalties contained in the Bill were precisely the same penalties which existed in Calcutta for the regulation of drivers of hackney carriages and palkee bearers. The law, would be restricted in its operation to the control of porters and dandee-wallahs in the Darjeeling and Kurseong Municipalities, and the effect of it would simply be that people who engaged servants would have a guarantee for the fulfilment of their services; while the coolies on their part would have their rights fully protected. The Bill, he said in conclusion, was made as simple and as lenient as was compatible with the attainment of the object for which it was introduced.

Mr. Macaulay had evidently forgotten that the original Bill did not define the *locale* within which it should come into operation, that it left to the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the law to any municipality, that Mr. Dampier exposed the monstrosity of this provision, and the Lieutenant-Governor himself repudiated the responsibility which was sought to be cast upon him. Thus, if the original Bill had been passed, it might have been applied to a tea or coffee plantation, though that was not of course the intention. As for the penalties, the difference between the Calcutta Hackney Act and the Hill Coolie Bill is this that while the former does not regulate the wages of the drivers, the latter arbitrarily fixes the price of cooly labour, that while the drivers of hackneys, if they like, may have recourse to other means of livelihood, the poor Hill coolie must either work at rates dictated by the employer or must starve. This is the beauty of this Bill, and the British Indian Association had pointed out that the freedom of labour is to be tampered with at Darjeeling and Kurseong for the sake of a few interested and powerful white men. His Excellency the Viceroy has braved the wrath of his countrymen for proposing to abolish a grave anomaly in the administration of criminal justice, but here in Bengal the local Council is going to establish a new and scandalous anomaly by prohibiting

the poor Hill coolie to sell to his advantage his own labour, which is his only capital. But Mr. Macaulay did not discuss the principle, nor did he, as challenged by the British Indian Association, endeavour to establish the necessity of legislation. But there was one honorable and learned member, who did not see any objection to the principle of the Bill. The Hon'ble Yusuf said: "The only objection put forward against the Bill was that contained in the letter of the Secretary of the British Indian Association; but that letter, he felt bound to say, furnished them with no valid reason for saying that the Bill was a mistake. The letter, he submitted, did not contain any reason against the principle of the Bill, but simply indulged in vague expressions about "ostracism," &c. There was no effort made to show that the Bill was not justified by local exigencies, or that legislation justified by local exigencies, or that legislation on the subject was not needed." May we ask whether this sapient legislator has seen facts and figures adduced in Council, which justify this exceptional legislation? We confess we have not seen them. But possibly there is more light within the Council Chamber than without it. Be that as it may it would seem that the Council was not quite satisfied with his original and convincing remarks, for we read—

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier rose to order. He believed that the motion before the Council was that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

His Honour the President said that the hon'ble member was without doubt transgressing the rules of order; but as he had not expressed himself before, he (the President) had hesitated to stop him. He would certainly prefer if the hon'ble member would curtail the remarks which he intended to make on the general principles of the Bill.

It is curious that the rules of business of the Council have of late been reversed. The principle of a Bill is usually discussed before it is referred to a Select Committee, but this principle of the Bill was discussed when it was passing through the Committee of the whole Council.

The Hon'ble Chunder Madhub Ghose, who was not in Council when the Bill had been introduced, justly raised his voice against it at the last stage. He said:

The Hon'ble Chunder Madhub Ghose said that he did not think he would be doing his duty to the Council if he did not express the sentiment which he held as regards the principle on which the Bill was founded. When the Bill was first introduced in Council, the question as to the advisability of such a law being passed was fully discussed, and he thought the arguments for and against the measure were still present in the minds of hon'ble members. He wished to say at once that he dissented from the principle upon which the Bill was founded. His own belief was that the Act was quite uncalled for. It was his opinion that the price to be paid for coolie labour ought to be left to be regulated by the law of supply and demand, and the restraint sought to be put upon the freedom of labour was, to say the least, impolitic, and not based on sound principles of political economy. If he was rightly informed, there was no such law for any other place in India; and although he admitted that great inconvenience was at present felt by employers of coolies by reason of the exorbitant fare demanded, the law, when passed, was likely to work with great hardship. The coolies were too ignorant to be able to understand his provisions, and the Bill was opposed to the avowed liberal policy of the present Government.

The Hon'ble Hurbans Sahai also thought the Bill would interfere unduly with the freedom of action of the coolie.

The Hon'ble Mahomed Yusuf thought that the question was whether any necessity existed for the measure. Speaking from his own experience, he was free to confess that a permanent and absolute necessity for the Bill existed, that its introduction was justifiable, and that the principle upon which it was based was sound and correct.

As might be expected the Bill was passed. It remains to be seen whether His Excellency the Viceroy who is a friend of weak and suffering humanity, will seal with his sanction this outrageous law.

THE MILITARY BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1883-84.

ALONG with Major Baring's Financial Statement is published a minute by Lieutenant-General Wilson, the Military Member of the Executive Council on the Military Budget Estimates for 1883-84. The estimated net total cost of the army in India for the ensuing financial year is put down at £11,194,000 being £95,700 less than what it was for the year about to expire. It will be remembered that a large reduction in the number of regiments was made during the past year, but this reduction did not cause any appreciable saving in the military expenditure of the Empire. The previously existing total number of British officers, we are told, has been maintained much as before by the addition of one to each regiment of cavalry and infantry. The net result was a reduction of only net regimental officers. This small reduction on the number of officers resulted in a saving of £103,183; but a considerable portion of these savings has been absorbed by the payment of gratuities, compensation, and pensions to officers and men of the corps reduced. The compensation and gratuities have been paid, but the pensionary charges have been largely increased. It is very doubtful whether the tax-payer has been a gainer by the reduction in the number of regiments effected last year. General Wilson explains that the economical effects of the reforms carried out would have been more apparent but for two accidental and not to be foreseen circumstances. He writes: "The first refers to the settlement between the Indian and the War office for non-effectual charges which have gradually fallen into large arrears, with the result that the Secretary of State has now decided to pay off the amount due by spreading the payment of it over a number of years, commencing with an instalment of £100,000 as a first annual payment. Secondly, a large increase has been required to grant No. 10, consequent upon the unpleasant discovery that for some time past the ammunition factory at Kirkee has been turning out imperfect ammunition, large quantities of which have been condemned, and to meet the loss we have had materially to increase the out-turn of the ammunition factories in order to complete the reserves." As for the arrears demanded by the War Office, we admit that the Government of India had no voice in the matter. The Bills of the War Office upon India must be paid without a word of protest, however extravagant they may be. But who is responsible for the defects discovered in the ammunition manufactured at Kirkee? Was it nobody's business to see that the ammunition factory at Kirkee was turning out ammunition fit for use? What were the high-paid Inspector-General of Ordnance and his Deputy about all the time that imperfect ammunition was being turned out. This is how our money goes. It is strange that General Wilson does not tell us who is to blame for the defects discovered in the ammunition manufactured at Kirkee, and what steps have been taken to bring the guilty party or parties to condign punishment. Some information on this important point would have been interesting to the poor tax-payer.

General Wilson states that efforts to reduce military expenditure in India have not been confined to the native army. He tells us that the number of siege guns to be maintained has been reduced by 45 pieces, with a corresponding reduction of 179 bullocks required for their transport. The Ordnance depots at Peshwar, Belgaum and Nagpore have been abolished, while large reductions have been effected in the depot at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, Assam, the station hospital system by means of which one British hospital takes the place of several in a cantonment has been further developed with the result that the Army Medical Department has been reduced, the strength in officers being now 300 as compared with the old establishment of 373 officers. All these reductions are satisfactory so far as they go; but there is no reason why the station hospital system which, General Wilson admits, has worked admirably, should not be at once extended to the whole country. The Budget Estimates under notice provide for the new transport scheme, which has been fairly started in all the three presidencies. General Wilson observes: "The late war in Affghanistan forcibly brought to light many imperfections in our old system of transport, with its attendant enormous expenditure consequent on the want of a proper organisation during a period of peace, and incapability of rapid extension when war took place. For some time past this subject has been under the consideration of Government, and during the past summer the Secretary of State has sanctioned proposals which provide for the equipment of the troops protecting the various frontiers with half transport on service scale, also for certain forces which will be held ready for local service or despatch to a distinct point, the approximate numbers of which are in all 46,000 men." The organisation of a transport service is a measure which will commend itself to the approval of all sensible and right-minded men. The transport system hitherto in force might be described in one word—impressment. Whenever carts, animals, or coolies were required for war, they were "collected," or, in other words, impressed. This evil attained to gigantic proportions during the late war in Afghanistan, and we are glad to see that a remedy, even though a partial one, is to be applied to it. The total approximate amount of transport to be maintained by India will be as follows: Elephants, 60 0 camels, 2,896; mules, 8,100; pack bullocks, 1,000; arm transport carts, 1,300. This will be equivalent to a maundage of 51,000 maunds. This amount of transport to be kept on a peace footing will be capable of expansion in time of war. General Wilson says that arrangements are being made by which resources of the country in transport will be known, so that it will be easy, at short notice, to supplement the transport in time of need to meet the requirements of war. For the supervision of the above amount of transport a permanent staff consisting of no less than 20 commissioned officers and a subordinate establishment of nealy 40 officers has cost 28 lakhs. The establishment sanctioned seems to us to be disproportionately large. Surely for the supervision of a transport service equivalent to a maundage of 51,000 maunds we do not require 20 Commissioned and 40 subordinate officers. Whenever a new department is organised in this country, the opportunity is taken advantage of to create a number of fat and sung sinecures. Turning to the home charges, we notice that the estimate provides for £1,95,800 on account of charges, which have been made under the orders of the home authorities. There was a large decrease during the year about to close in the home charges owing to the substitution in some cases, of local stores and supplies for imported articles, but the economy thus effected is nearly absorbed by the arrangement made in England to commence to liquidate the large arrears due to the War Office. There is no hope of any appreciable reduction being effected in our military expenditure so long as the Government of India remains at the mercy of the English War Office.

INDIA AND THE ENGLISH WHEAT TRADE.

IT is well known that England imports considerable quantities of wheat from other countries for the consumption of her people. The total amount imported in 1880 was 55,197,304 cwts. valued £30,604,285. The corresponding figures for 1881 are 57,042,669 cwts. and £31,466,804. The amount imported for 1882 rose to 64,171,622 cwts. More than two-thirds of the entire wheat imported into England come from America, It is worthy of consideration whether India can compete with America in supplying wheat to England. This important question is ably discussed in a recently-published pamphlet entitled "The Influence on English Trade and American Protection by the Development of India" and is also noticed in the Financial Statement for 1883-84. Major Baring points out that the only way in which it is within the power of the Government of India to meet the difficulties attendant on a depreciation in the value of rupee is to develop the import trade; and that a great deal has already been done in this direction. One of the most beneficial acts of Lord Northbrook's Government was the abolition of the export duty on wheat. Since the abolition of the duty the Indian wheat trade has been steadily increasing. The largest market for Indian wheat is, of course, England. The object of the writer of the pamphlet mentioned above is to show the dominant position India occupies as the source of supply of wheat to Europe; the case with which the greater part of the English grain trade could be diverted from America to India; and the advantages that would result from India becoming the sole source of supply of wheat to the United Kingdom. The growing importance of India as a wheat-producing country is now generally recognised. The writer of the pamphlet before us

says :—"The advantages to India, and the effect in its general prosperity, that would result from the diversion of the greater part of the English wheat trade to India, it is almost difficult to exaggerate. The amount annually paid by England to imported grain would, if flung into India give an extraordinary stimulus to agriculture. Production would be multiplied at improved wages; there would be a more assured return for labour and a steadier rate of progress with fewer breaks on account of scarcity. The receipt of this large sum from England would tend more than anything else to raise the Indian ryot above his present abject state of poverty: while the encouragement directly given to increase the area of cultivation under food-grains would render the country far better prepared to meet the demands of famine. And to which, a large increased export trade is the very thing required to slightly re-establish the value of the rupee, and to prevent a farther fall in exchange with all its disastrous effects on the finances of India. The poverty of the Indian ryot, it cannot be too often repeated, depends essentially on his having no market for the surplus produce of his land. The agricultural communities in Australia, in Newzealand, and in America subsist in substantial comfort on the profits of their field produce and there is no *prima facie* reason why the ryot in India, (at least in all the districts in which he holds his land direct from Government, and is not liable to be rack-rented by a native zemindar,) should not do the same were the markets of the world equally open to him. The chief cause of the poverty of the Indian ryot is not only preventible but also within the power of Government to remove within a measurable time." The advantages that would result from India becoming the main source of supply of wheat to the United Kingdom cannot be denied by any person possessed of a grain of common sense. If the money which England pays for imported grain could be flung into India, it would certainly remove one of the chief causes of the poverty of the Indian ryot.

Then, the ability of India to compete with America in the supply of wheat to England cannot be doubted. As a matter of fact, India does already grow the quantity of wheat required by the United Kingdom. Dr. Forbes Watson estimates the total production of wheat in India at not less than 40 million quarters; and the average annual import of wheat into England is only about 11 million quarters. The present area of wheat cultivation in this country is about 19,329,200 acres, yielding on an average from 8 to 13½ bushels an acre, or about 26½ million quarters, that is, 15½ million quarters in excess of the whole requirements of England. No less an authority than Sir James Caird has mathematically demonstrated that the difference between scientific and non-scientific agriculture may be treble the produce. The average yield of wheat per acre in other countries is not less than 28 to 32 bushels; whereas in India the average yield varies from 8 to 13½ bushels. The introduction of an improved system of farming means the outlay of capital; and there can be no doubt that improved methods of tillage would be adopted directly it becomes the interest of the Indian peasant to materially increase his production. Whatever may be said as to the conservatism of the ryot and his unwillingness to depart from the ways of his forefathers, experience has shown that he does not hesitate to adopt improvements which pay. As regards the quality of the grain produced in India, Dr. Forbes Watson observes: "We often hear of the ignorance of the Indian ryots, and of their careless and shiftless modes of cultivation. But a glance at the collection of Indian wheats under report proves that there must exist all over India numerous class of agriculturists to whom such a reproach cannot apply. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the ryots who grew those samples of soft wheat equal to the finest Australian, or of hard wheat equal to the finest Kabanka, must be as keenly alive to the advantages of selection of seed and of careful cultivation as the most intelligent English farmer, and our samples prove that such ryots as are to be found in almost every wheat-growing district." As a matter of fact, the Indian flour is rather a favourite with the English baker. There can be no manner of doubt as to India's ability to compete with America as regards the prime cost at which wheat can be raised. In Ameria the total cost of producing the first crop of about 22 bushels per acre is nearly 19·7 shillings per quarter; and after the first crop, the cost is estimated at 12·15 or 13·67 shillings a quarter. In India, owing to the cheap labour available, the prime cost at which wheat is raised does not exceed 6 shillings a quarter. "Summing up these facts," remarks the writer of the pamphlet under notice, "it would appear that wheat can be raised at Bilaspur, in India at from 5 to 6 shillings a quarter against from 12 to 13 shillings at Dakota in America; and that the retail prices of wheat at the principal trade centres connected by rail with the sea-board, even in the most unfavourable years, are little more in India than the price of wheat in America, when it touches its lowest quotations. Comparing the prices at the same periods, they compare at about 15 shillings per quarter as against 24 shillings in America.

Now, the question naturally arises—Why, with these advantages, India has not attracted more of the English wheat trade? This question is thus answered by the writer of the pamphlet before us: "To bring into the open markets of the world the wealth of the agricultural produce of India, all that is required is *cheap* communications between the interior districts and the coast; and it is in this respect that India is so unmeasurably behind her rival. In respect to cheap communication, it is not too much to say that at the present rule of progress India is already about a century behind America, and every day it is getting still further behind." Cheap communication is the only thing that India needs to enable her to compete with America as a source of supply of wheat to the United Kingdom. In America there are 105,000 miles of railway against some 10,000 miles in India. The extension of railways in this country is not an easy matter. The construction of railroads is simply a question of pounds, shillings and pence. It would be a great mistake to construct railways in India with borrowed funds, if their financial success could not be absolutely depended on. Nothing would embarrass the finances of the Empire more seriously than the reckless expenditure of borrowed money on so-called productive public works. The development of the Indian railway system must necessarily be of slow growth. If railways in this country pay, they will surely attract English capital, which is seeking for profitable investment. The writer of the pamphlet under notice, however, makes out a very good case when he compares the low rates on the American lines with those ruling in India. The lowest rates ever sanctioned for the carriage of grain by rail are on the Punjab Railways, viz., 1-7th pie per maund per mile or 0·746 shillings per quarter per 100 miles. But then these cheapest rates in India are even now more than one and a half times the ordinary American rates. It appears that every 300 miles of railway carriage at the present rates in India adds on an extra charge of one shilling a quarter in excess of what the charge would be if the wheat were carried on an American line. Taking the average distance from the sea-board of the principal centres of the wheat trade in India, we find that Indian wheat is weighted in the competition to the extent of more than 3 shillings per quarter. This is a serious matter and demands immediate consideration. Well might the writer of the pamphlet before us say that the maintenance of the present high rates on the Indian lines constitutes a grave reproach to the whole Indian Railway Administration, which, in the interests of the country, should be removed as early as possible. We are very glad to see that this important question is receiving due consideration of the Government of India. The promised reduction of the railway charges from Northern India to Bombay is one of the leading features of the Financial Statement for 1883-84.

AFFAIRS AT BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, March 19.

THE CALCUTTA agitation against the Jurisdiction Bill appears to have set thinking natives in all parts of India to inquire what truth there is in the so-called moral superiority of Europeans over Asiatics. As a rule, natives of India do not believe in this superiority, but the European is often found to indulge in it and natives have not thought fit to disabuse them of their hallucinations. But the present agitation affords a crucial test as to what truth there is in this claim to moral superiority. And who can say, in the face of Bransonian ribaldry and Keswickean vituperation that the moral nature of the European is a whit superior to that of the native? Is it moral superiority to be fired up by the worst of passions, passions of anger, pride, hatred, and contempt of race, when the Government of India is trying to establish the equality, in the eye of law, of man, whatever be the race, color or creed to which be belongs? On the other hand, we see, from the speeches of the Viceroy, Mr. Gibbs, Dr. Hunter, Sir Steuart Bayley, and of the native members (excepting of course Raja Shiva Prasad) that Europeans and Natives can afford to discuss this question in a dispassionate manner, and rise above the common mass, whether European or native, stirred up by the worst of passions. These speeches in the Viceroy's Council, the full texts of which have appeared here during the week establish this fact, beyond a shadow of doubt, that if moral superiority consists in the subjection of passions to judgment, natives of India can show it equally as well as Europeans. But leaving the question of moral superiority aside, there is one point in the controversy, which calls for notice, especially, as it is raised by the *Bombay Gazette* which has shown itself to be singularly free from prejudice in the treatment of this question. The suggestion put forth by the *Gazette* is that a clause be added to the Bill leaving it optional to the European offenders to be tried by European or Native Magistrates. This will doubtless take out the sting of the Bill, but it will it seems to me, at the same time, render it valueless for all practical purposes. In its practical results, the Bill will be the same as if it had no existence in the statute-book of the country. This, however, will not be the only result of it. It raises another important question, and that is that if European offenders have the right of choosing who the Magistrate is to be that is to try them, why cannot native criminals lay a similar claims to that right? And if they do it, where will be our Judges and administrators of law? I cannot help thinking that it is an impracticable plan; but why go in for half measures at all, which will satisfy neither party? The principle which has actuated the British Government in the administration of this country is to make cautious advances in the direction of abolishing distinctions, whether of race, color, or creed, and establishing equalities in the eye of law, of nation, and of God, of fitting the children of the soil for higher administrative functions, and thereby raising them in the scale of nations. The history of Indian legislation points to this fact. Natives have been invested with higher and higher functions, administrative or judicial, as they have been found qualified by their education and abilities. Is this just and sound policy to stop, because a few non-official Europeans, priding upon the superiority of their race, should vehemently oppose it? This vehemence is nothing new. It was exhibited fifty years ago when the object of their dislike was no other than Macaulay, whom it would be a libel to regard as devoid of English feelings and English prejudice. When a great principle or a great policy, perfectly defensible on the ground of justice and fair play, is at stake, it behoves British statesmen in India to see that that principle or policy is not sacrificed at the altar of vehemence or bullying. This vehemence will soon pass away, when sober reason establishes its sway.

Apropos of this Bill and of the Calcutta Meeting I would recommend your readers to peruse in Friday's *Bombay Gazette* the spirited versification of the speeches as they were originally communicated to the press with numerous notes appended to it. The verses are by a well-known distinguished Bombay poet. Let Mr. Keswick be asked to paraphrase the following lines:

> And lastly, so seldom offenders are we,
> That to try us no trouble at all can be,
> So we clearly must make all possible fuss,
> Since the change was not required by us,
> Nor did Government our opinion take—
> 'Tis as bad as though a change they should make
> (Such injustice is almost beyond belief)
> In the laws against theft without asking the thief.

Major Baring is to be congratulated on the success of his third Budget. The official year, which is about to close, was a trying period for the Finance Minister of India, especially in respect of the many fiscal reforms introduced by him twelve months back. On the whole he has certainly come out of the trial with flying colors. One reason of this success is doubtless the fact of the seasons being good and the outturn of crops abundant, but the result is in no small degree due to the caution and foresight with which last years' estimates were

framed. The net result has been a surplus of 6 lakhs of rupees. This surplus would have been clearly 86 lakhs of rupees, if India was exempted from the cost of the Egyptian War. To the credit of the Government of India, be it said, however, that they did all in their power to show that India was not liable for the charges on account of the Egyptian campaign. And it is doubtless to their advocacy that India owes the contribution of £500,000 by England to India's war charges, though I cannot help remarking that England has very unjustly called upon India to bear this burden of 80 lakhs of rupees. But it says a great deal in favour of Major Baring's cautious estimates that in spite of a drain of about three-quarters of a crore of rupees, India has been able to keep her revenue and expenditure in equilibrium. For the coming year the surplus is close upon half a crore of rupees. The great point, however, is to see what has been the effect of the repeal of the import duties. The first remission, I need hardly say, was that of the import duty on Manchester goods. Manchester moved heaven and earth to bring about the remission of the Cotton duties in the hope that, when removed, these duties which in her opinion protected Indian millowners, would enable her to compete successfully in the Indian markets, that it would prepare the way for a larger consumption of her goods, and that Manchester trade would at once resume its former activity by the briskness of the demand consequent upon the cheapness which would be the direct result of the abolition of the duties. Now, what are the facts? The Finance Minister tells us that 'the total increase in the value of merchandise imported during the ten months is 7·26 per cent. It is of course impossible to say with accuracy how far this increase is due to the abolition of the duties, and how far it would have taken place had the duties been maintained. All that can be said with certainty is that the abolition of the duties must have contributed to increase the volume of trade.' The Finance Minister, it seems to me, here omits one consideration affecting the increase in the volume of trade, and that is, whether this increase is greater or less than the average increase of the past five or ten years? If greater than certainly there is reason to think that the repeal of the import duty *has* operated in favor of Manchester but if this increase of 7½ per cent. is less than the average, then it would be right to conclude that the abolition of the duty *has* not proved to be of any advantage to Manchester. I am in favour of the latter view. But I have not by me, at the moment I write, the necessary figures to show its correctness. If the statistics of the Manchester trade are examined in the manner I propose, I feel persuaded that it would be seen that by the repeal of the import duty the Government of India has made a needless sacrifice of a legitimate source of revenue raised with the least inconvenience either to Government or to the people of this country. But while the remission has not, as I maintain, been of advantage to Manchester, it has proved one thing beyond a shadow of doubt and that is that the duties never operated as protective duties to Indian mills. The remission has not imparted any shock to the Indian Mills at all, as Manchester seemed to think. Only the Government have had to put up with the loss of their revenue.

'The remission of the customs duties last year,' says Major Baring, 'did not therefore, in any way affect Indian Mills, which have had to work without the protection of 3½ per cent. on Twist since March 1878 and of 5 per cent. on Grey Piece-Goods of counts below 30s since March 1879.' This authoritative statement on the part of the Finance Minister is to me the more convincing proof, if any proof was needed, of the fact that the Indian Mills had never from the first enjoyed any protection at all but were able to maintain their position on the inherent strength of natural advantages, irrespective of any artificial encouragement from Government and that the cry throughout Manchester was simply hollow and interested. Bombay, however, is not likely to remain contented with the spinning and weaving of low counts of yarns and piece-goods. An enterprising native firm in our city—Messrs. Damodur Thackersey and Co., has but recently started a Mill for the express purpose of spinning higher counts of yarns and cloths, that is to say, from 30s. and over. The Mill is expected to turn out 7lbs. and 8½lbs. grey shirtings, the demand for which has been so great all over India. The spinning machinery is by Messrs. Dobson Barlow and Co., whereas the weaving room is supplied hy Messrs. Dugdale and Sons. If this enterprising firm succeeds in turning out the kinds of cloths aimed at, I feel little doubt that the spinning of higher counts of yarns and cloths will be taken up by other Mills and that India will be in a position to supply her own people with goods which she used to do long before Manchester crushed her indegenous hand loom industry. It remains to be seen whether with Lancashire machinery and Lancashire skill in manufacture, India is not able to hold her own, so far as the clothing of her own people is concerned.

REVIEW.

The Meghaduta. Translated into Bengali Verse by Rajkrishna Mukerjea, M.A. and B.L.

Every work of Kalidas is a master-piece. His Kumar Sambhaba, his Sakuntala, his Raghubansa, his Vikramorvasi, his Meghaduta, his Ritu-Sanhar, every thing, in fact, that he has written is his performance and cannot possibly be mistaken for that of any other author, Asiatic or European. The man Kalidas was a figure—by himself a figure of grandeur, beauty, sweetness, delicacy, œsthetic height and refinement of an inconceivable kind, truth, depth, might and eloquence—a figure, the like of which you will find only in William Shakspeare outside of Asia, within Asia, only in Vyasa and Valimiki. But there is in Kalidas something which you will not find even in Shakspeare, Vyasa and Valimiki. The three last were all master-painters; but the pictures they have left for our study, remarkable for their excellence as a *whole* do not possess the uniformly exquisite delineation of *details* for which the performances of Kalidas must possess eternal superiority to the productions of all other human poets. He is among poets the best and most finished jeweller—the man, who, for exquisite minuteness of workmanship, shall ever remain unsurpassed. Every work of his possesses a two-fold perfection—perfection as a *whole* and perfection in *details*. This is a sort of perfection which you will not find in European art, in which, in fact, a minute attention to details is often considered inconsistent with the production of a perfect *whole*. But this is exactly the sort of perfection which characterises Asiatic Art, and Hindu Art in particular,—a fact, which accounts for the difficulty which is experienced by European scholars, critics and connoisseurs in appreciating ancient works of art. They are trained by their own peculiar education to look at a work of art as a whole, and they adjudge it perfect when they find it excellent as such. They are accordingly embarrassed when they find great attention paid to details in a work of art, and such works of art they condemn as *clumsy*, or *barbaric*. But they are clearly wrong. Perfection of the *whole* combined with perfection of the minutest details is the truest characteristic of the greatest work of art which exists, in the Universe. We are struck at once and in an equal degree with the exquisite workmanship of the world as a whole and the exquisite workmanship of every one of its infinite atoms. If we cannot therefore produce works of art on the principle on which the highest work of art in existence has been fashioned, we should be candid enough to admit that our culture is yet far from possessing that truth and fullness which belong to it only when it acquires a cosmic basis. The mind that is incapable of conceiving or contemplating wholes and parts together is a weak undeveloped mind, a mind that does not seem formed after the image of the great Universal mind. Such, however, was not the ancient Hindu mind. That mind could conceive wholes and details with perfect ease and accuracy; and the finest specimen of that type of mind was Kalidas. In Kalidas's *Meghaduta* the cosmic characteristics of Hindu art are found developed in full perfection. The poem as a whole is exquisitely perfect. Every thought or sentiment expressed in it is exquisitely perfect. Every figure of speech employed in it is worked out with exquisite perfection. Every verse in it is exquisitely perfect. Every word in it is an exquisitely perfect word. *Meghaduta* is perfection perfected. Such perfection could only proceed from the ancient Hindu mind, and pre-eminently from that of Kalidas. The growing literature of Bengal demanded a translation of this wonderful poem for the sake of its reputation, for its enrichment, and, above all, for its guidance. And Babu Rajkrishna Mukherji has furnished us with a noble translation. A man of thoroughly scholarly instincts Babu Rajkrishna Mukherji has nowhere forgotten the reverence that was due to the great poet. His translation is accordingly as faithful as possible from the beginning to the end, and reflects in a remarkable degree the majestic and dignified tone of the original. The translation of the second part of the poem is particularly beautiful. We think it will move the reader's mind as deeply as the great origiual itself. Considering the difficulty of translating a thing of perfection like the *Meghaduta* into a language which is yet so undeveloped as the Bengali, we are bound to say that Babu Rajkrishna Mukherji has performed his work with a tact and skill which do him immense credit. That he has been able to produce a work of such a difficult and delicate nature in the midst of his very arduous and undoubtedly prosaic duties as the Government translator, speaks greatly in his favor and for the cause of Bengali literature.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE UNDERSTAND that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor leaves the capital to-morrow. His Honor proceeds to Moorshedabad, where he will invest the heir to the Moorshedabad Guddee with the title of Newab Bahadur, and will then go to Maldah for a day or two for sport, and thence to Darjeeling.

WE HEAR that a Commission has been appointed to report on the present system of Opium administration. It will consist of a member from Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, and of a representative of the North Western Provinces. Mr. Forbes, Junior Secretary to the Bengal Board of Revenue, will act as Secretary to the Commission.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that an Exhibition of foreign manufacturing, artistic and industrial productions will be held in Boston America, in September next, and that Raja Sourindra Mohun Tagore Bahadur, Mus. Doc. C.I.E. has been appointed Commissioner of the Exhibition for India.

THE CASE of the Mourbhaunj Raj was thus raised in Parliament:

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the complaints against the virtual annexation of the Native State of Mohurbhunj in Orissa, contrary to the proclamation of 1857, and whether his attention had been called to the statement in the Calcutta *Englishman* that the treatment of this principality seems to show that the days of high handed interference with native States are not yet over, and whether he would investigate into the facts. Mr. Cross said the attention of the Secretary of State had been called to the statement in the Calcutta *Englishman* to which the Hon'ble Member's question referred. From that statement it appears that the Raja of Mohurbhunj having died, leaving a son only two years old, arrangements have, as usual been made for a temporary administration of the State. The Secretary of State has no reason to question that these arrangements have been decided on after full consideration by the Government of India as best suited to the circumstances of the case, and he does not consider there is any reason for his interference in the matter.

The interpellations in Parliament are practically becoming a mere ruse.

THE FOLLOWING is an abstract of some conversations in the House of Commons on the subject of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill:

In reply to a question put by him on Monday, Mr. Dalrymple was informed by Mr. Cross that the eminent authorities to whom it was lately referred, were Lord Napier of Ettrick, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir R. Temple, Sir G. Campbell, and Sir Barrow Ellis, whose opinions were recorded as far back as May 1872. Mr. Cross showed that the question involved in the present Bill was first raised in 1854. The Indian Law Commission under Lord Romilly had also accepted the principle of making all classes in India equally amenable to the criminal courts of the country. On Tuesday Lord Hartington replied to some further questions asked by Sir J. Lawrence and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett regarding the Viceroy's Government. He said he had taken care to consult the Local Governments before proposing any change in the law. Those Governments were doubtless thoroughly alike to the feelings and opinions of our non-official countrymen, but they had to take broad and statesmanlike views of justice and expediency. With regard to Mr. Ashmead Bartlett's fears of arousing race antagonism, Lord Hartington pointed out that the India Office could not get rid of its responsibility to Parliament by inviting the House of Commons to discuss questions of legislation which are pending in India. Any Member might at any moment call in question advice given to her Majesty by the Indian Secretary of State, but the latter could not be expected to refrain from exercising his lawful powers pending the issue of Parliamentary discussion. The Home public, however, would have ample time to consider the whole subject as the new Bill could not be finally enacted before November, and the correspondence concerning it was already in the printers' hands. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett then wanted to know if he might count upon a suitable opportunity for discussing the changes proposed in the law, but on this point Lord Hartington declined to pledge his colleagues.

We await the verdict of the House of Commons on Mr. Stanhope's motion.

THE ENGLISHMAN we are glad to observe is veering round to the right mood. In writing on the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill it says:

The professed aim of Government is to secure the administration of equal and impartial justice. Then let Government begin at the right and not at the wrong end. Let the ability and zeal of District Judges and Magistates be guaged, not by the number of cases they dispose of during the year and the number of people they convict, as is now the case, but by the skill and diligence they bestow on each case. Destroy all connexion between the administrative and executive and vest no powers in the young Mufassal magistrate until it is first shewn that his mind is in the groove of judicial training. If the question be gone into, it will be found that there are numerous reforms which, if made, will secure the administration of equal and impartial justice.

We are quite willing to follow the lead of our contemporary in this matter. Let him organize public opinion on the subject, and we will heartily second him.

THE ENGLISHMAN said the other day that the natives of this country have no *locus standi* in

reference to the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, and therefore refused to publish the memorial of the representative Native Associations on the subject. The *Pioneer*, which is also opposed to the Bill, thinks differently and notices the memorial prominently. It says, the memorial is "very creditable to the moderation and good sense of its authors." Referring to the statement of the memorialists that they have abandoned the idea of a counter-demonstration in order to avoid exasperation of feeling the *Pioneer* remarks:

"There is a dignified reproof in this language which should not be lost on those irresponsible orators who are apt, in the heat of declamation, to overstep the limits of reason and propriety. It cannot be too firmly or too frequently insisted on that the Europeans are at issue, not with the natives of this country, but with its Government. Their business is to defend themselves, not to attack their Indian fellow-subjects. There is neither pretext nor necessity for attacking them; much less is there the wish. Speaking for the great mass of countrymen in India, they cordially recognize the manifold good qualities of its inhabitants, with whom in so many directions, they have a close community of interests, and they seek to live with them on terms of mutual forbearance and good will. There never has been among the more enlightened of our race any jealous deprecation of native progress; there never will be, so long as no perverse destiny presides over its development."

We believe we may take this as a sign that the Anglo-Indian feeling is cooling down. The weather is getting hot enough and let us not add to our trials by keeping our temper hot.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the report of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for 1882. We are glad to observe that Babu Peary Chand Mitter, who in common with others founded the Society, is still nursing it, notwithstanding his own failing health, which we regret much. It was he who passed the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals through the Bengal Legislative Council.

THE BRAHMO PUBLIC OPINION has the following:

An application was made on Wednesday last to the presiding Judges of the Criminal Bench of the High Court, Appellate side, for the transfer of two criminal cases from the Deputy Magistrate's Court of Bhudruck in Balasore to some other district. The affidavit in support of the application states that one Chuni Lal Sing was sub-contractor under, and private accountant to, one Mr. H. A. Beadon, contractor in the Coast Canal, Balasore Division. This gentleman, suspecting Chuni Lal Sing of embezzlement of a large sum of money, surrounded his house, in which his family and himself were living at the time, with 12 or 14 men, and confining him within his house, removed the account books, money, horses, cows &c., which were found in his place of business, to Mr. Beadon's house. Chuni Lal was not allowed to come out of his house for 5 or 6 days, and was during this time pressed for payment of the money. Failing to realise his money in this way, this Mr. Beadon asked his brother Mr. H. Beadon, the District Magistrate of Balasore, who was then in the Mofussil on his tour of inspection, to come back to the District. On the Magistrate's return, Chuni Lal Sing was sent for at the Bunglow of the contractor Mr. Beadon, where the District Magistrate also came, and threatened to send this man to *hajut* unless he refunded the money. Chuni Lal said he had not embezzled any money, but that if on accounts being taken he was found indebted, he would repay. Mr. H. A. Beadon was then asked by the Magistrate to prefer a formal complaint, which was done then and there, as the affidavit states, at 3 A. M., at the contractor's Bunglow. Thereupon Chuni Lal was arrested under a warrant and sent to the Deputy Magistrate of Balasore who enlarged him on bail. Being set free on bail, Chuni Lal brought a charge against Mr. H. A. Beadon of wrongful confinement, theft &c. The Deputy Magistrate not being empowered to try Mr. Beadon, referred the matter to the District Magistrate who did not immediately pass any order. The affidavit proceeds to say that there were telegraphic communications between the Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Division and the Bengal Government. Chuni Lal also telegraphed to the Commissioner of the Division and received a reply that the cases would be transferred. In the mean time, the District Magistrate has transferred the cases to the Deputy Magistrate of Bhudruck, Mr. Rickett, who, the affidavit states, is a friend of Mr. Beadon, the contractor. Chuni Lal Sing applied to the Magistrate for an order that pending the trial, the account books, money, horses, cows &c., removed by Mr. Beadon, be made over to the Police, but no order has been passed on this petition. The affidavit further states that Chuni Lal applied for copies of the proceedings, but has not been furnished with them—that there is only one pleader at Balasore, who is the Government pleader, and he has been retained by Mr. Beadon, and that the Muktears practising there have refused to act for him in these cases. On all these facts stated in the affidavit, the High Court has granted a Rule against Mr. Beadon and the Public Prosecutor to shew cause why the cases should not be transferred to some other District. As the matter is *sub judice*, we make no comments, but we anxiously wait for the decision of the High Court on the matter.

As the case is *sub judice* we will make no comments upon it. We may, however, remark that it throws some light upon the agitation against the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill.

THE FIRST competitive examination for clerkships in the Secretariats of the Government of India has proved a failure. It is attributed to the character of the examination. But the Government of India, which has issued a Resolution on the subject, says, that "the character of the papers was, however, designedly different from those usually set at the University Examinations, being shaped to test intelligence rather than acquirements." The Resolution then goes on:

"It appears to be the general opinion of the Examiners that the class of candidates which came forward was not, taken as a whole, equal to that which presents itself at the University Examinations. It may be hoped that as the intention of Government to adhere to the system of filling up vacancies in its offices by competitive examination becomes better known, well educated young men will be more ready to avail themselves of the door thus opened for them into the public service.

The most discouraging feature in the Examination was the inability of the great majority of the candidates to draft a proper letter, or make anything like an intelligent precis of official correspondence. These are subjects that no doubt are only to be thoroughly mastered by daily practice, but more might be done in schools to impart at least the elements of letter-drafting and precis-writing.

We entirely agree. Our school-course is not at all practical. We have repeatedly urged the desirableness of teaching letter-drafting and book-keeping in our schools, but without effect.

WE ARE glad to observe that the *Pioneer* is at last awakening to the magnitude and revolutionary character of the changes introduced in the Rent Bill. With regard to the growth of occupacy right in *Sir* or *khamar* land our contemporary says:

"Define and limit *sir* land in any way you please; but when you once class a certain portion of land as *sir*, then it is the very essence of the thing that no adverse rights should be allowed to accrue against the landlord in such. This is the first point for consideration.

With regard to the tenant-at-will, who is called ordinary ryot in the Bill, the *Pioneer* remarks:

As regards the non-occupancy tenants, "ordinary" tenants as they are strangely called, they are only liable to have their rents raised every ten years, and if they are ejected in consequence of their refusal to pay enhancement of rent, they are entitled to a compensation of ten times the enhancement. This amount has only been fixed tentatively, and it cannot be maintained at its present figure. It was clearly proved in the discussion on the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill that it would not be worth a landlord's while to enhance if he had to pay compensation to this extent. The increase would only come to 10 per cent. of the amount expended as compensation, and far higher interest can be got for money without any risk whatsoever. Besides this, there is all the uncertainty of the seasons to be taken into account. If the object in view is "to fix a multiple of the increase high enough to deter the landlord from making an extravagant demand," then the present section overshoots the mark by making it impossible for him to make any enhancement at all.

As to sub-letting and the transferability of the occupacy tenure the *Pioneer* says:

The Bill gives all occupancy tenants the power of subletting, and it makes all occupancy tenures freely transferable by sale. The same argument for this latter course is repeated, word for word, both in Mr. Ilbert's speech and in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It simply amounts to this,—that if the provisions now introduced are found to have had effect, then the Government of the day can deal with the matter. This is not a sound argument. It is perfectly justifiable to say:—"We can only legislate for facts as they are; no evil requiring to be dealt with exists at present; when such arises, let the Government of the day deal with it." But the Government do not propose to leave things alone. They propose to make occupancy tenures saleable by decree of court. These tenures will soon begin to pass into the hands of money-lenders, and these again will sublet them to *shikmis*, and in all probability, by representing these as ploughmen, will completely elude the provisions of the law limiting the rents of under-tenants. Here, at least, is one point upon which pro-landlords and pro-tenants can for once join on common ground. The experience of the Deccan and of Jhansi surely shows us what we have to expect. Excellent as are the intentions of the Bill, if this provision be passed into law it seems more likely that it will damage the tenants than anything else. Indeed it can hardly be called a leap in the dark, because anyone can see plainly in what it will end, namely, the ruin and degradation of those in whose interests the provision is supposed to be framed.

Them's our sentiments, and we have always said so. But if the framers of the Bill won't see with their eyes open, it is useless to protest.

THE HON'BLE Dr. Hunter presided at the last distribution of prizes to the pupils of the General Assembly's Institution and delivered a characteristic address—able, eloquent, and impressive. Referring to the question of fees, which has engaged the attention of the Education Commission, he said:

Now, I think, I can truly say that there is no one on the Commission more anxious than myself to extend education among the masses. But, after twelve months of patiently listening to all sides and all parties, there is no one on the Commission more firmly convinced than I am, that any sudden or rapid raising of College fees would inflict a great wrong on the very classes who are most eager for instruction, and who profit most by it. (Applause.) Let me take the example afforded by this College of the Church of Scotland. Its fee for one years tuition is Rs. 60 equivalent at least to a fee of £15 in England. It draws its students from the poorer middle classes with whom it is as great a struggle to scrape together sixty rupees for the education of the promising boy of the family as it would be for a Scottish family in humble circumstances to lay by £15 a year for the same purpose. Yet the fee at a Scotch University is only about six guineas a session; and even if a young man in his anxiety to get on, crowds three classes into the year, the total is still only nine guineas. While, therefore, I hope to see the State relieved in time from some of its expenditure on higher education by the action of public bodies, and by private efforts, I do not think that it would be right or just to suddenly increase the burdens of the classes who are at present straining their utmost to find the fees for the education of their children. It is those classes who best repay us for our labours on their behalf, and it is those classes whom the generous instincts of Scottish Missionary enterprise have made their peculiar care.

It gives us much pleasure to learn from Dr. Hunter that the Education Commission entertain sound views on the important question.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY.—In cases of Debility and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmunds writes:—"In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, quarts, and with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Oomraotee City Library	13	4	0
District Engineer, Hazaribagh	8	4	0
Secretary, "our Library," Khurdah	3	0	0
Lalla Jowalaprosad, Shahabad	3	0	0
R. C. Roy, Esq., Ranchee	13	4	0
Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpur	11	8	0
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" Sarut Chunder Roy, Santipore	10	0	0
" Bany Madhub Mookerjee, Balasore	13	4	0
" Roma Nath Seal, Tipperah	13	4	0
" Kallash Chunder Dutt, Tipperah	13	4	0
" Umachuru Mullick, Shahabad	6	10	0
" Mohini Mohun Bhuttacharjee, Sakri	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*March* 21, 1883.

General—13th March—Mr P Nolan, Offg Magte and Colr, Shahabad, to act in second grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 3rd inst.

16—Mr J Beames, Comr, Burdwan Divn, leave for ten days, from 18th inst.

Mr F Wyer, Magte and Colr, Hooghly, to act temply as Comr, Burdwan Divn, during absence of Mr J Beames.

Mr B De, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Hooghly, to act as Magte and Colr of that dist during absence, on deputn, of Mr F Wyer.

17th—Mr C T Metcalfe, CSI, Magte and Colr of Patna, leave for three months, from 3rd prox or subsequent date.

The following special Depy Colrs are vested with the powers of a Colr, under Act X of 1870, in Nuddea and Moorshedabad, for the acquisition of land required for the Bengal Central Railway extension from Ranaghat to Bhugwangolah:—

Mr W Heysham, Junr, and Baboo Jadu Nath Mookerjee,

Mr C H Vowel, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Patna, to act as Magte and colr of Rajshahye during absence of Mr E H Ruddock.

20th—Mr J A Hopkins, Offg Magte and Colr, Tipperah, to act in first grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 17th inst.

Mr H G Sharp, Offg Magte and Colr, Furreedpore, to act in second grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 17th inst.

Mr C F Manson, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Sonthal Perghs leave for one month, from date April next he may be relieved.

Baboo Tarini Prasad Ray, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Muddehpoorah, Bhagulpore, is transfd to Sonthal Perghs, and posted to the sudder station of that dist during absence of Mr C F Manson, from date he may be relieved.

Baboo Shoshee Bhusan Dutt, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Soopool, Bhagulpore to have charge of Muddehpoorah subdivn of that dist from date he may be relieved.

The order of 20th ulti published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 21st idem, transfg Mr D Norton, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Kurseong, Darjeeling, to Mozufferpore is cancelled.

Mr J Kennedy, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Jessore, is transfd to Backergunge, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr F J R Walker, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Rajshahye, leave for three months from date he availed himself of it.

Mr C G M Shircore, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Howrah, is transfd to Purneah, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr E T Lloyd, Asst Magte and Colr, Dacca, furlough for three months, from 18th Jany, 1883.

The following promns and confirmations are made in the Subordinate Executive Service.—

Confirmed in the Fourth Grade.

Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, vice Baboo Nobin Kristo Sircar, retd.

Advertisements.

NEW BOOKS AT THE CENTRAL LIBRARY.

Hamblin Smith's Algebra (Indian Edn.)	Re.	1 10
Penny Biographies (52 parts) each	...	0 1

D. N. GHOSH & Co., 57, College Street, Calcutta.

Applicants for the post of sub-overseer are hereby informed that the appointment has been filled up.

G. R. CLARK,
Darjeeling, C.E.

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Prophylactic Mixture—For Periodical Fevers with or without Spleen or Liver Complaints—6 oz. phial, 1 Re.

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Specific Mixture—Infallible for recent or chronic Morbid Urethral Discharges—8 oz. phial, 2 Rs.

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Embrocation—Used extremely for Rheumatic and other Pains—4 oz. Phial, Rs. 1-8.

Orders for these and other Drugs, Patent Medicines and Perfumeries promptly executed. Address—Paul & Co., Druggists. 285-13, Bowbazar Street Calcutta.

PORT OF CHANDBALLY-ORISSA.
TO LET OR SELL.

All that part of Chandbally belonging to Captain L. Macneill consisting of Plots no. 1-2 and 12 of Government Plan.

Tenders will be received by Captain Macneill at Chandbally till 10th April 1883.

N. B.—No Tenders will be attended to unless accompanied by a Currency Note of at least Rs. 50 earnest money.

Cuttuck, 16th March 1883.

A special General Meeting of the Commissioners for the town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 29th March 1883, at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To consider the Budget for the year 1883-84, as revised by the Special Committee.

2. To fix the rates at which the rates and taxes are to be imposed for the year commencing on 1st April 1883, under Section 64 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876, as amended by Section 8 of Act VI. of 1881 (B. C). and Act I. (B. C.) of 1882.

3. To confirm proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 24th February and 3rd, 10th and 17th March 1883.

4. To confirm Proceedings of Tramway and Telephone Committee at a Meeting held on the 24th February 1883.

C. W. HOPE,
Acting Secy. to the Corporation.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction at his sale-room in the Court House, on Saturday the twenty-first of April next, at the hour of twelve O'Clock at noon pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in suit No. 297 of 1881. [wherein Lall Gopal Dutt is plaintiff and Prosunnocoomar Ghose and another are defendants] and dated the twenty-third of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two the following property namely—

1. All that upper-roomed brick built messuage tenement dwelling house hereditaments and premises and the piece or parcel of land or ground thereto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation five cottahs, ten chittacks and ten square feet, be the same a little more or less situate at and being block No. 25, Holding No. 174 and Municipal No. 60 Beadon Street, in the town of Calcutta and bounded on the North by Hurry Ghose's Street, on the east by the house of the late Ramprosad Thacoor, on the south by the Beadon Street and on the west by the house of Nilcomul Mitter.

The conditions of sale and the abstract of title may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court, Original Side and at the office of Babu Shamuldhone Dutt Attorney for the plaintiff, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

Shamuldhone Dutt, Plaintiff's Attorney, Calcutta, High Court Original Side, the 2nd of March 1883. } R. BELCHAMBERS. Registrar.

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?

COOL, SPARKLING, *Zoedone* EXHILIRATING, REFRESHING.

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Notice.

The under-mentioned villages in Pergunnah Singhole comprised in Estate Khurruckpore No. 445 of the Bhaugulpur Collectorate Towjee, belonging to Rajah Leelanund Sing Bahadur and sons will be let out in Putui leases. Applications for leases should be presented to the Manager, Raj Bunailee at Bhaugulpur before the end of April next and information regarding the value of the property could be obtained from him

No.	Names of villages.	Estimated area in local bigah of cultivated land at present excise. Bg.	Cot.	Dh.	Average gross rental of the last ten years. Rs.	As.	P.
1.	Mujhi-ama.....	809	,,	,,	1,842	12	0
2.	Kustea.....	306	,,	,,	916	14	0
3.	Boodhowli.....	202	,,	,,	790	0	0
4.	Kusba Boodhowli	1,436	,,	,,	4,982	4	0

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

It is hereby notified that the under-mentioned canals in the Orissa Circle will be closed for repairs for a period of one month *i.e.* from 1st to 31st May 1883.

1.—Kendrapara Canal.
2.—Gobree Canal.
3.—Kendrapara Canal extension to Jumboo.
4.—Pattamoondee Canal.
5.—High Level Canal Zanges I. II. and III.
6—Branch Canal to Bhudruck.
7.—Taldundah Canal.
8.—Machgong Canal.

2. It is also notified that in consequence of the closure of the canals the steamer traffic between Cuttack and Chandbally and Bhudruck will be stopped during the above-mentioned period.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secretary.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1883.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE
AT THE LIBRARY OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,
AND OBTAINABLE FROM
THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,
MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.
57 *and* 59, *Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.*

NEW PUBLICATION.

	Rs.	As.
Nepalese Buddhist Sanskrit Literature, By Dr. R. L. Mitra	5	0

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Sanskrit Series.

	Rs.	As.
Atharvana Upanishads, (Sans.)fasc. I—V at /10 each...	3	2
AsvalayanaGrihyaSutra,(Sans.)fasc. I—IV at /10 each	2	8
Agni Purana, (Sans.) fasc. I—XIV at /10 each ...	8	12
Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Sans.) fasc. I—V at /10 each ..	3	2
Aphorisms of Sandilya, (English) fasc. I ...	0	10
Aphorisms of the Vedanta, (Sans.) fasc. III—XIII at /10 each ...	6	14
Brahma Sutras, (English) fasc. I ...	1	0
Bhamati, (Sans.) fasc. I—VIII at /10 each ...	5	0
Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad, (Sans.) fasc. II—IV, VI—IX at /10 each ..	4	6
Ditto (English) fasc. II—III at /10 each ..	1	4
Brihat Samhita, (Sans.)fasc. I—III, V—VII at /10 each	3	12
Chaitanya-Chandrodaya Nataka, (Sans.) fasc. II—III Chat/10 each ...	1	4
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Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, (Sans.)fasc. I—XII at /10 each	7	8
Hindu Astronomy, (Eng.) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Isa Kena Katha Prasna Munda Mandukya Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. VI ...	0	10
Katantra (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at 1/ each ...	6	0
Katha Sarit Sagara (English,) fasc. I—X at /1 each ..	10	0
Lalita Vistara, (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at /10 each ...	3	12
Ditto (English) fasc. I—II ...	2	0
MaitriUpianshad, (Sans &Eng.)fasc. I—III at /10 each	1	14
Mimamsa Darsana (Sans.) fasc, II—XVI at /10 each...	9	6
Markandeya Purana, (Sans.) fasc. IV—VII at /10 each	2	8
Nrisimha Tapani, (Sans) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Nirukta, (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at /10 each ...	3	12
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Pali Grammar, (English,) fasc. i and ii at /10 each ...	1	4
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Rig Veda, (Sans.) vol. i fasc. iv ...	0	10
Srauta Sutra of Apastamba, (Sans.) fasc, i—iv at /10 each ...	2	8
Ditto Asvalayana, (Sans.) fasc. i—xi at 10/ each	6	14
Ditto Latyayana, (Sans.) fasc. i—ix at /10 each	5	10
Sama Veda Samhita. (Sans.)fasc. i—XXXVII at /10 each	23	2
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Sankhya Sara, (Sans.) fasc. i ...	0	10
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Ditto Samhita, (Sans.)fasc. i—XXXII at /10 each	20	0
Ditto Pratisakhya (Sans.) fasc. i—iii at /10 each	1	14
Ditto and Aitareya Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. ii and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Ditto Aitareya Svetasvantara Kena Isa Upanishads, (English,) fasc. i and ii at 10 each...	1	4
Tandya Brahmana (Sans.) fasc. i—XIX at /10 each ...	11	14
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Notice.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

It is hereby notified that the Eastern Main and Patna Canals in the districts of Patna and Gya will be closed for silt clearance from the 5th April to the 30th June 1883.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secretary.

The 27th Febrnary 1883.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the closure of the Hidgellee Tidal Canal, already notified, will extend to the 15th April 1883.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secretary.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1883.

সচিত্র।

প্রবাহিণী।

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এককালীন অগ্রিম মূল্য ৩৵০।

ডাক মাসুল বার আনা।

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শ্রীধর্ম্ম মঙ্গল বঙ্গভাষায় এক অপূর্ব্ব মহাকাব্য, উজ্জ্বলতম রত্ন। প্রায় দুই শত বৎসর পূর্ব্বের এ গ্রন্থ এত দিন কীটদষ্ট পুঁথি আকারে মেঘাচ্ছাদিত সূর্য্যের ন্যায় অগৌরবে বিরাজ করিতেছিল, গৌড়ের রাজা ইহার মূল সূত্র, ময়নাধিপতি লাউসেন ইহার নায়ক, ইহাতে বীররস আছে, করুণ রস আছে, প্রণয় রস আছে, কবিতা সকল সতেজ ও সহজ। ইহা পাঠ করিলে পাঠকগণ বুঝিতে পারিবেন, ইহা বাল্মীকি, মিল্টন, হোমর, বার্জ্জিলের সমতুল।

এই কয়েক মাস মধ্যে ঘনরামের আশাতিরিক্ত গ্রাহক হইয়াছে। আমরা কখন ভাবি নাই, জনসাধারণ এরূপ আগ্রহসহকারে এ গ্রন্থ পাঠ করিবেন, বাঙ্গালা দেশে প্রাচীন কাব্যগ্রন্থের দুই মাস মধ্যে দুই হাজার গ্রাহক হওয়া সামান্য কথা নহে, এত অধিক গ্রাহক হইয়াছেন বলিয়াই মূল্য আর ৪৲ চারি টাকা করিতে হইল না। এক্ষণে সমুদয় গ্রন্থের মূল্য ২৷৷০ আড়াই টাকা স্থির হইয়াছে, অগ্রিম মূল্য ভিন্ন কাহাকেও ঘনরাম দেওয়া যায় না। নমুনা দেখিতে চাহিলে এক খণ্ডের মূল্য ।০ চারি আনা পাঠাইলেই হইবে, গ্রাহকগণ আমার নামে মণিঅর্ডর দ্বারা টাকা পাঠাইবেন।

কলিকাতা, (কলেজ ষ্ট্রীট) শ্রীযোগেন্দ্রচন্দ্র বসু
৪১ নং চাঁপাতলা ফাষ্ট লেন। ঘনরাম প্রকাশক।

HIGH COURT RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Estate Kristomohun Mitter.
Umbica Churn Mitter.
vs.
Khetternath Mitter & others.

Notice is hereby given that on Friday the 6th day of April next at 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Receiver of the High Court will put up at his Office for Lease the undermentioned Zemindaries, Talooks lands and premises belonging to the above Estate on such terms and conditions as may be ascertained on application to him.

Watkins and Watkins,
Attorneys for the Receiver.

Lot No. 1.
In Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.

Mouzah Ranaghatta in Pergunnah Hateaghur Touzie No. 596. Lot 31 Mouzah Ranaghat Touzie No. 1317.

An Eight annas share of Mouzah Radhacantopore, &c., in Pergunnah Shahpore Touzie No. 417 with Ticca Mehals.

An Eight annas share of Khas Potitland at Radhacantopore with Khallary and Hokook Ticca Mehals.

A Sixteen annas share of Neiz Ticca Mehals at Radhacantopore.

Jummaie Ticca Mehals at Mouzah Luckinarainpore in Pergunnah Shahpore Khallary Mehal.

A fourteen annas share of Tarruff Kalikapore in Pergunnah Boridhatty Touzie No. 378 with Hokook Ticca Mehals, viz, Sixteen annas share of Turruff Kalikapore.

Ditto of purchased Lacraj Mehals.

An Eight annas share of Shairath Mehals.

JUMMAIE TICCA MEHALS.

A Sixteen annas share Mouzah Bhuggobanpore, Turruff Ramessurpore in Pergunnah Hateaghur.

An Eight annas share of Mehal Chuck Turruff Kallynagore in Pergunnah Hateaghur, consisting of Chuck Bagmarree and purchased Chuck.

An Eight annas share of Turruff Shahazadapore in Pergunnah Moydah, consisting of Chuck Hissa Khago.

Durmouraasee Chuck, Mouzah Ranaghatta Mehal Khorbill in Pergunnah Hateaghur.

Chuck Goraukutty Mouzah Cassynagore, Pergunnah Hateaghur.

Three annas and four gundahs share of Chuck Kharree in Mouzah Kharree and Pergunnah Kharree with Mehal Tawfir Bauzuptee and Puttaie Ticca.

A Three annas and four gundahs share of Chuck Nalooah, Mehal Khorbill in Mouzah Nalooah, Pergunnah Hateaghur.

A Five annas and ten gundahs share of Mehal Dowl in Mouzah Khurree, Chuck Kharree, Pergunnah Kharree.

Putnee Mehal Turruff Suthul in Pergunnah Magoorah, consisting of Mouzahs Majeeraut, Bouchbarriah and Dhockragatcha.

Mourassee Mehal Kamar Pole, &c, in Pergunnah Mooragatchee with Dupteer Sarmijamee and Lukraj lands.

A Ten annas and thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one kranti share of Mehal Bundokee in Pergunnah Hateaghur and Boridhatty with ten annas, thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one kranti share of Mehal Izmalee purchased Mohutran and Bromotter.

A Ten annas thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one kranti share of Ticca lands at Callynagore.

A Ten annas thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one kranti share of Ticca land at Bungahedurpore.

Ditto of Debutter Mehal.

Ditto of Ticca lands at Alipore.

A Sixteen annas share of Mehal Kanoongo.

Ticca Mehal at Sittagatchee.

Purchased Bromutter lands.

Mehal Muddhome Bhudhoo.

Garden at Domparrah, Joynagore.

A Garden with tenanted land situate at Peepulpurtee lane, Bhowanipore in Dhee Punchannogram.

Lot No. 2.
IN ZILLAH RAJSHAHYE.

1. Two annas share of Kismut Bhurrutpore, &c., Turpay Chawpollah Touzie No. 444 let out in Putnee lease.

2. Two annas share of Kismut Neiz Halsha do.

3. Two annas share of Kismut Nundo Roypore Tuppay Chapayla, Touzie No. 445.

4. Two annas share of Kismut Nuncoory Nuskur Tuppay Koosumly, Toujie No. 472, let out on Putnee lease.

PUTNEE MEHALS.

5. Mouzah Fuha, &c., Tuppay Bash let out on Durputnee lease.

6. Twelve annas share of Mouza Issur Burriah Tuppay Bash let out on Durputnee lease.

7. Dhee Nooroolabad, Pergunnah Callygram.

8. Five annas seven gundahs and one cowrie share of Mouzah Burgatchee with Haut Burgatchee Pergunnah Nuskurpore let out on Durputnee lease.

9. Twelve annas share of Talook Dullubpore, Pergunnah Nuskerpore, Turruff Futtehpore Kismut Bulloo Deear and Kismut Bulludear, &c.

10. Twelve annas share of Kismut Bhobonnogore &c., Khareeja Talook Doollubpore, Pergunnah Nuskurpore.

11. Five annas and ten gundahs share of Kismut Doorgadoho Polent Nuskurpore, Pergunnah Tahirpore let out on Durputnee lease.

12. Eight annas share of Mouzah Kharile, Puttropore and Mouzah Puttropore, Ekdeha Kismut Kollooparrah and also five annas and ten gundahs share of Madhyeparah Nuskurpore, Pargunnah Tahirpore let out on Durputnee lease.

13. Mouzah Chaiesurrah Ekdeha Nuskurpore Pergunnah Tahirpore and Mouzah Sozoneypore Ekdeha, Pergunnah Dhanila let out on Durputnee lease.

14. Turruff Konparrah Nuskurpore, Pergunnah Tahirpore let out on Durputnee lease.

15. Purchased jote in Tappay Chappayla Nundo Raypore let out on lease.

16. Purchased lakraj in Mouzah Futtehpore let out on Mourossee lease.

IN ZILLAH PUBNAH.

17. Eleven gundahs and fourteen kags share Hoodah Nemye Churn and also one anna three gundahs and three cowries share of Hoodah Shamaj Pergunnah Katarmollah, Dhee Chalsunagore, Touzie No. 211 let out on Putnee lease.

18. Two annas share of Kismut Shibpore No. 406 let out on Putnee lease.

NOTICE.

Wanted at once a temporary Surveyor for six months on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem under the R. C. Committee Maldah. None need apply who has not a thorough practical knowledge in Surveying levelling and drawing necessary for a Road project.

JOGENDRA NATH GHOSE,
District Engineer.

Dist. Engineer's Office,
Maldah, 14th March 1883.

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PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR

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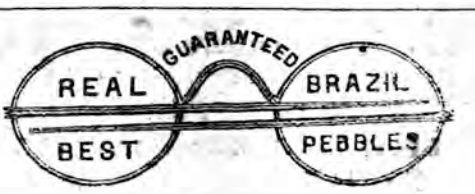

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